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NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, 21 *Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office* 21 *Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *the usual* SERVICE *and* LECTURE *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

Our Subscribers will, of course, allow us time to procure the journals published at the other presidencies, before they will expect us to exhibit to them the "Spirit of the Indian Press." We shall provide ourselves with the best journals without delay, and after a short time, there will be no deficiency in that important department of our journal.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.—The English Mail of the 24th February arrived in Bombay, by the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate, *Queen*, about 1 o'clock on Thursday the 27th inst. It was a very heavy Mail, consisting of 64 Wooden and 26 Iron boxes. A list of the passengers brought by the *Queen* will be found in the *Weekly Epitome*.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—On Friday, the 7th of February, in the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to "PREVENT THE ASSUMPTION OF CERTAIN ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES IN RESPECT OF PLACES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM." The following notice of the interesting scene is given by the London Correspondent of the Edinburgh *Witness* :—

The House of Commons presented an animated scene on Friday evening, when Lord John Russell rose to bring forward his measure for meeting the aggressions of the Pope and his creatures. The Members in attendance were unusually numerous, every bench below being filled, and the side galleries also were crowded. Strangers who had been waiting for two or three hours to gain admission had gained the object of their wishes, in being accommodated with seats in the gallery appropriated to them; but nearly as many more, as anxious to get in, but who had shown less forethought in coming late, were inevitably disappointed. The House of Lords was nearly deserted of its own proper Members, who crowded below the gallery to hear the details of the measure which they were soon to be called upon to consider.

The speech of Lord John Russell was well received. Your readers will no doubt pronounce their own opinion upon its intrinsic merits,—upon the acquaintance with history,—the knowledge of constitutional law,—and, more remarkable than all, the versancy with the wiles of the Court of Rome, and the full comprehension of the struggle which is probably awaiting us,—that that speech displayed.

But the measure to which the speech served but as a prelude,—what of it? Will it be adequate as a measure of self-defence?"

The measure, will be found in our Extracts; and our readers may form their own opinions regarding it, as a measure of resistance to the Papal Aggression. We may add that it seems to have been received throughout great Britain with feelings of disappointment and humiliation. The leading London journals almost unanimously condemn it. The *Times* declares that, "after making every fair and candid allowance for a position of the utmost difficulty and responsibility, we cannot think that the Ministerial measure is adequate to what the emergency requires and the opinion of England demands. What is merely prohibiting titles and protecting trust states, while we leave to the Bishops the full power of synodical action, and to the Pope the power of setting the seal of infallibility upon their decisions! The Ministerial measure, we fear, will settle nothing as between the Pope and the Government, and leave us exposed to a new paroxysm of popular wrath as often as it shall please the Roman Camarilla, in the impunity of its insignificance, to devise fresh insults for our Church and our Crown. Surely to prove that the ancient laws of England, that the modern Governments of Europe, that the customs and constitution of this country will not tolerate such a thing, and yet to pass a measure merely levelled at names and trust funds, is to prove too much or to do too little. If Lord John Russell was determined to do no more than he has announced, he should have written with less warmth and spoken with less ability; and we venture to predict that, among all those with whom he may have to contend, he will find no argument so embarrassing and no rhetoric so damaging as his own."

The *Globe*, a staunch supporter of Ministers, admits "that Lord John Ressell's proposal might have been brought forward by the most devout Catholic in Europe, and that it still leaves the English Crown comparatively defenceless by the side of the restrictions which, either under compulsion or for a consideration, the Papal Court has elsewhere acknowledged."

The *Morning Herald* condemns the proposal in unsparing terms, and calls upon the people to take the matter into their own hands. The *Daily News* likewise denounces the plan for its inefficiency. Not less significant is the opinion of the *Morning Chronicle*, the organ of the Puseyites, which expresses its satisfaction at what it describes as the bursting of a bubble.

The *Christian Times* regards it "as a signal instance of the throes of senatorial parturition, ending in a result ludicrously insignificant."

The leading Scotch journals are still stronger in their condemnation of it. The *Scottish Guardian* says, "the Minister has announced his measure on the great question of the day, and a meagre, halting, *feckless* measure it is."

The *Witness* declares that "the bill will not prevent, in point of fact, the erection of the hierarchy, or the consequent synodical action. The Government have announced that synodical action will be impossible under the bill; but we see nothing to hinder Dr. Wiseman to change *of* into *at*, and assemble his brethren in synod to-morrow if he please. The bill does not deal with the cardinalate,—the first, the most offensive, and the easiest disposed of part of the affair. A Prince of another State, we permit him to reside and exercise authority in the name of that potentate in the Queen's dominions. It does not provide for the visitation of nunneries. It leaves the gates of the kingdom open to the admission of any number of Papal bulls and of Jesuits; and it imposes not the slightest

restraint upon them. The whole Papal machinery imported, or yet to be imported, into the country, may be wrought as vigorously as ever. What, then, has the country gained by Lord John's bill? It has gained this,—that Dr. Wiseman, as soon as the measure becomes law, will be obliged to subscribe himself Archbishop *in* Westminster, instead of Archbishop *of* Westminster. This is all, or nearly all, which the country has gained. Is it satisfied?"

This general feeling of the country, as echoed by the press, with regard to the inadequacy of the measure itself to meet the present crisis, viewed in connection with the overwhelming majority of 395 to 63, by which the House of Commons determined on considering the Ministerial proposition, must be regarded as a great demonstration of the faithful adherence of the country to those Protestant principles which it regards as the essence of the constitution.

On Tuesday the 11th February, Mr. Disraeli brought forward a motion for the relief of Agricultural distress. He formally abandoned a claim for protection, "until the great body of the British people demand it"—that is, till the arrival of the Greek Kalends. He did not even ask for a fixed duty, or any thing that would benefit the farmers. Owing to the modest and unpretending form in which the motion was put by Mr. Disraeli, and also to the fact that no less than thirty Irish members, who last year voted in favor of the Government and against protection, voted on this occasion exactly in the opposite way, thus revenging themselves upon the whigs for their anti-papal measures, a majority of 14 in a house of 500 members was all that could be collected together to reject the motion. This result astonished even the Protectionists themselves.

On the 17th February the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement of the revenue and issues of the country during the past year, its prospects for the ensuing one, and the alterations in the fiscal system which it is the intention of Government to propose. The contents of this budget may be described in a few words: the window tax diminished by one-third, and its name changed to house tax; the duties on foreign timber lowered to one-half; the duties of coffee, both foreign and colonial, reduced to a uniform rate of threepence per pound; an equal duty imposed on chicory; the duty of 5*s* a cwt. on seeds reduced to 1*s*; the expense of maintaining pauper lunatics transferred from the parochial rates to the Exchequer; and last, but certainly not least, the income-tax continued for another three years. The budget meets with no approbation from the press, which almost universally condemns it. It seems to have caused almost as great an amount of disappointment to the country as Lord John's Anti-papal proposition. The discussion of it was postponed to the 21st.

On Thursday the 20th Feby. Mr. Locke King moved for leave to bring in a bill to equalize the franchise in counties and boroughs, by giving a right of voting to occupiers of tenements of the annual value of 10 £. From the debate and division on this question, all the conservatives and Protectionists, by common consent, absented themselves, and Lord John Russell was defeated by two to one by his own friends and followers. The numbers were; for the bill 100, against it 52; leaving a majority of 48 against Government. This result was received with loud cheering.

On Friday the 21st Feb. when the order of the day was read for the House to resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means on the income-tax, the deabte was postponed at the request of the Premier, who promised to explain his reasons for making the request on the following Monday. Meanwhile, in the afternoon, Lord John met his colleagues, and after three quarters of an hour of divided councils, left them for the presence of the Queen, and placed his resignation in Her Majesty's hands. This is "the latest and most pregnant news."

The *Times* of the 24th February says:—Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation to her Majesty, and only holds office till another Government can be formed. The extensive loss of Parliamentary confidence, or rather of Parliamentary sympathy, which his lordship and his colleagues have evidently suffered of late has probably prepared most of our readers for this result. In the face of so much resolute opposition from so many different quarters, and with so much irresolute support—in the face of such divisions as those of yesterday week and last Thursday, Lord John Russell could not expect that the present Cabinet, would safely ride through the many delicate questions pressing upon the attention of Parliament. The Budget, it must be confessed, has satisfied no party, and seemed only too probable that any possible modification of it would purchase lukewarm thanks at the expense of strenuous objections. It is proverbially difficult to please everybody, even under the most favourable circumstances and that difficulty becomes an impossibility when there is a predisposition not to be pleased.

The interest of the public, which for an unusually long period has been attracted to questions of the past, will be immediately directed to the future. What sort of Government are we to have? A new one altogether, or a reconstruction? So far as regards the political principles and the personal characters of the men, there is no reason why a Cabinet should not be formed with Lord John Russell still for a leader, but with several new members, including two or three from Sir Robert Peel's administration. Lord John could not have better colleagues than those who had proved such steady, though disinterested, allies. A. Russell Ministry, strengthened by the exchange of the Earl of Aberdeen for Lord Palmerston, and Sir James Graham for Sir Charles Wood, is possible; and such appointments would bring great strength in each House, with talent enough to fill up minor places. This would be, perhaps, the safest solution of the difficulty.

The *Telegraph and Courier* of the 28th inst. says:—We have been favored by a friend with an extract from a London letter dated ½ past 6 in the evening of the 24th, and which contains, we suspect, the latest political intelligence that has reached Bombay. The extract is as follows:—

"Lord John Russell has made a short statement in the House, and has adjourned the House until Friday next, when he hopes to be able to construct a new Ministry."

From this it would seem that Lord John expects to retain office after all.]

The news from France does not possess much interest. The National Assembly by a majority of 396 to 294, has rejected the long-pending project of the dotation, or extraordinary grant of 1,800,000 francs, which Louis Napoleon has demanded for the purpose of supporting the Presidential Office with suitable dignity. Throughout the whole course of the prosecution of this claim, Louis Napoleon has been actuated by a desire to give effect to what is undoubtedly the universal feeling of Frenchmen with regard to the representation of the nation in the person of their chief, by what form of Government soever it might devolve upon him to administer the laws, and treat with the heads of other States. Notwithstanding the strong attachment to a Republic which is generally evinced by them, as distinguished from royalty and its pageants, they are unwilling to have a Republic on the American model, in which the only external show of Government is that which necessarily and immediately arises from the plain outline of business which it is its province to perform. A love of finery, indeed, has always been characteristic of the people and the country, and Louis Napoleon has been justly sensible of the paramount duty of his office, to administer in some degree to the vanity of the subjects of the Republic. Yet he has now been told that this is to cease; that there are to be no more balls or fetes, but that he must confine himself exclusively to the exercise of those functions which the Constitution recognizes.

This, however, is not the final result of the contest. The Assembly has not strengthened its position in the country, while Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, has received sympathy from a large section of the people, who feel that, contrary to their wishes, the Assembly have condemned him to live on a pittance. Although certainly the full allowance he enjoys is fifteen times that of the President of the United States, and

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
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three times that of Napoleon Bonaparte, a strong manifestation of sympathy has been made to the Prince in a desire to raise the amount of the dotation by subscription, but this he has with manly independence declined—not that he was insensible to the generosity of the offer, but because it was not the quarter he intended the money to come from, and because he conceived that it might tend further to unsettle the country. Others there are, and, with few exceptions, the French press, who delight in this hostile proceeding of the Assembly, and found upon it the most ridiculous and insolent assertions. The true state of the case, and that which the reflecting part of the French people entertains, seems to be this—that the dotation ought not to have been demanded, but that having been demanded, it should have been granted. In hastily rejecting this measure, the Assembly has proclaimed itself to be destitute of a policy.

From the rest of the continent we have little else but "rumors of wars." We must however refer our readers to our "Foreign Intelligence" for particulars.

Bombay Tract and Book Society.—The twenty-second Annual Report of this Society has been for some days in our hands. Our reasons for not noticing it before are, that we wished to give it a larger space in our columns than we could have afforded it in our last issue; and moreover, that we wished to bring it oftener and keep it longer before the public, than it would have been, had we noticed it simultaneously with our esteemed cotemporaries. Indeed, it is chiefly for this latter reason that we think there is any occasion for noticing it again; for it is due to our respected cotemporaries to say, that they have commended this Society to public support in such a way as to evince their high appreciation of its objects, and their conviction of its usefulness. They have presented its claims so fully and urged them so forcibly, as to leave us but one fault to find with them—that which Charles I. found with Isaac Barrow:—"he leaves nothing for any one else to say." What we shall now say, therefore, is for the purpose of "stirring up the minds" of our readers "by way of remembrance."

This Report is certainly a peculiarly interesting one. It occupies fifty-two octavo pages; and along with it are given thirty-two additional pages, containing a catalogue of *The Publications of the London Religious Tract Society which may generally all be obtained at the depository of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, at the London Prices, exchange being at 9 annas the shilling.*

This Volume (as we must call it) cannot be read without impressing the mind of the contemplative reader with a sense of the great importance of this Society in the present position of India, and with the conviction that it supplies at least the readiest actual means of reaching the masses of the population, and of making known the Gospel in the multitudinous villages, of the interior of this vast continent. Let it, therefore, be procured and seriously perused by all who profess themselves the friends of native improvement; but especially by all who feel an unaffected concern for the moral and religious wants of the people. It may be obtained, not only at the central Depository of the Society in Bombay, but also at the following Branch Depositories:—

Poona,—in charge of.....	Major T. Candy. Rev. G. L. Fenton. Rev. Jas. Mitchell.
Ahmednuggur	Rev. R. G. Wilder.
Satara	Rev. Wm. Wood.
Belgaum	Rev. Jas. Taylor.
Surat	Rev. R. Montgomery.

We may, moreover, inform our readers, that the Publications of this Society, and of the London Religious Tract Society, may also be obtained at the above mentioned Branch Depositories.

We cannot refrain from urging the claims of this Society upon our readers. We would earnestly solicit for it that cordial support and that large extension of its labors, which it needs and deserves at their hands. We would address ourselves, first, to those who are sincerely concerned for the spiritual wants of the people of India. This Society deserves their confidence and support, because it "*preaches Jesus Christ and Him Crucified.*" The great theme of its teachings thro' its numerous and varied issues is Jesus Christ, the character and the history devised by infinite wisdom with the express intention of winning its way to the sympathies of man, under all the varieties of complexion, caste, language, laws, and literature—Jesus Christ, who hath said: "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me."

The great peculiarity in the character of its teaching is, that it presents this theme in a Scriptural manner. Its publications are so imbued with the spirit, so enriched with the doctrines, so enlivened by the imagery and illustrations, of Scripture, as to present the great truths of the scheme of salvation, in that proportion and with those accompaniments which are found in the inspired Volume itself. That this is the character of the Society's issues is evident from the fact, that they pass among Christians of different evangelical denominations as the current coin of the Church Universal, bearing the image and superscription of its Head.

This theme, presented in this manner, has proved its power to exorcise superstitions the most foul and inveterate, and to raise from the deepest and most hopeless degradation. It has proved itself to be "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Truly has it been said that, "Christ and Him Crucified is the truth that is to be the great Iconoclast principle of the age; for it is God's own device, and carries with it God's own promise, and the irresistible energy of His benediction."

Well does this Society, then, deserve the confidence and support of our Christian community.

We would address ourselves, secondly, to those who seek the intellectual and literary improvement of the people. This Society is equally deserving of their confidence and support. It is, probably, doing more to promote such improvement in the mass of the people and in the villages of the interior than any other existing agency. We believe that among the means of elevating and blessing India, literature—we use the word in its largest sense—next to true religion, occupies the first and principal place. But that it may prove a real blessing, it must be of the right kind. And this Society furnishes a literature of precisely the character required. It supplies a literature, whose leading characteristic is truth. "It is a well-known incident in the life of Voltaire, that when, in a literary circle, certain statements in his "*Age of Louis Fourteenth*," were demonstrated to him to be untruths, he replied, without either resentment or blush, 'that he was well aware of it; that he never supposed them truths; and that he wrote, not to be believed, but to be read.'" Might not the authors of much of the literature of the day say the same! It cannot be sufficiently regretted that many British writings much perused by the more educated youth of India, and not professedly of the Infidel School, exhibit a spirit and turn of thought which is anything rather than christian. Moreover, much of the historical and scientific literature of recent years has been boldly arrayed against the truth. It has ransacked the histories of Egypt, Hindoostan, and China for testimony against the Mosaic account of the creation,—it has "bored the solid Earth," that it might

> "Extract a register by which we learn
> That He who made it and revealed its date
> To Moses, was mistaken in its age."

And what does the literature historical, metaphysical, ethical, and theological, pouring from the prolific press of Germany, exhibit, in a very great degree, but the absurdities of false learning, the ravings of unbridled imagination, and frequently the very madness of impiety! We need not refer to the literature—the history, natural science, metaphysics of India, so replete with the grossest errors and absurdities, that to store the mind with them is to fill it with darkness rather than with light.

But the literature which this Society, aided by the parent Society, is providing, is a literature of truth. It pays implicit homage to Divine Revelation—implicit submission to Infinite

Wisdom and Truth. Is not this an elevating literature? Newton thought so. "We account," says this first of philosophers, "the Scriptures of God, the most sublime philosophy." A literature founded upon them must be the most sublime literature. This is the only literature that will elevate the standard of public morals—that will correct and refine the public taste—that will expand and improve the public intellect, and that will purify the public heart. Let it only be borne in mind that the two cardinal principles, which fix the character and decide the worth of all literature, in any age or country, are DUTY and USEFULNESS, duty—in all its various relations to God, usefulness—thro' all the endless diversity of its connections with man, and there can be no doubt that those who are seeking to confer real blessings on India thro' education, will estimate rightly the worth of the literature provided by this Society. Moreover, as the Bible, so far as it is the book of any one region or place, is an Oriental Book—and, so far as it favors any class, is more Eastern than Western in character; a literature founded upon it and assimilated to it in feelings, imagery, and style must be peculiarly adapted for India.

This Society, then, deserves, from those who seek the intellectual and literary improvement of the natives, that support and that extension of its labors which it solicits at their hands.

We intended to address ourselves, finally, to all, on another topic of essential importance to the interests and efficiency of this Society, but we have already exceeded our limits, and must defer this point and a selection of some extracts from the Report, till our next issue.

CONSTITUTION OF HINDOO SOCIETY.—The tenacity with which Hindoos maintain the institutions of their fathers, and the difficulty that has ever been found in introducing any innovation among them, owe in a great measure their existence to the strength of the patriarchal principle, which lies at the foundation of their social institutions. The Mahomedans in vain endeavoured to uproot the Hindoo system, and at length were fain to leave the natives of India alone, protecting them in the exercise of their religious rites, and conducting the Government upon a plan which had been established before their inroads into the country. It is the same conservative principle of Hindoo Society that has opposed so formidable a barrier to the progress of enlightenment, and the propagation of the Christian religion among them. There is certainly little in Hindooism as a system of faith, which could enable it to keep its ground either against Mahomedanism or Christianity. The grand doctrine of the Unity of the Deity is in it, to all but to the eye of the Metaphysical Philosopher, imperceptible amid the rubbish of Polytheism; and the senseless rites and impure ceremonies of Hindooism expose it to the lash of the severest ridicule. It has nothing but custom to uphold it, and this, among a people less under the influence of attachment to established forms, and in the presence of the advocates of a hostile creed, would long ago have yielded to the assaults of mockery or the influence of reasoning. The case then is this. It is young men alone who, as a general rule, ever change their opinions on politics, science, or religion After a certain period of life men are content to act upon the principles they have previously adopted. This has been always observed in Europe. The great discovery of the circulation of the blood when made by Harvey was, it said, not adopted by any physician above the age of forty. The grand and beautiful theorems of Newton in reference to the laws of gravitation had to fight their way against the advocates of established opinions; and his sublime theory had to wait for a new generation of philosophical enquirers before it met with general acceptance If this was the case in Europe, where society is much more loosely bound together than in this country, it is unreasonable to look for a speedy change of sentiment among the Hindoos on any one subject. The social system here is so constructed that young persons have no liberty of action. Everything in a family is done by the seniors; the juniors have no influence whatever. It is not then till those that are now the juniors, become the seniors, that we can expect any important changes in Hindoo Society. Since education began to produce any powerful influence on the Hindoo mind a very few years have elapsed. It was not till the treasures of European science were opened up to them that their minds began to receive any new impulses; and we can scarcely reckon more than fifteen years since even in Calcutta European learning began to tell upon the Hindoo youth. Before that time Ram Mohan Roy had indeed appeared, as a kind of morning star preceding the dawn, but without producing any widespread influence among his countrymen; rather leading the way to others than himself effecting any essential change in Hindoo modes of action. Say then that the Hindoos who fifteen years ago began to adopt new views of science and religion were fifteen years of age, they can now be no more than thirty, and as yet have but little direct influence on their countrymen. They are no doubt indirectly influential in spreading their opinions through the press, and by private intercourse, but they have no power to change anything in Hindoo life. They cannot drop a single superstition or change a single bad custom. A man cannot marry a girl whose husband died when she was seven years of age, and whom she never saw but once a year previously when she was married to him. Educated Hindoos in this and similar points act slavishly according to the dictates of their seniors, and have no power to help themselves. We may indeed suppose that under the influence of strong convictions, or of divine grace, some individuals may be willing to sacrifice all to the dictates of conscience, and do what they deem right let the consequences be what they will; and we are not without examples of the kind even in India. But while mankind eventually yield to such martyrs the highest tribute of approbation, such persons are rather condemned and scouted than imitated by the men of their own generation. Do we then despair of the reformation and Christianization of India? By no means. The same principle that now opposes reform will work it out effectually in the end. In fifteen years more, when those who are now thirty have arrived at the age of forty five, the effective power over the modelling of Society will be in their hands, and without breaking up the frame work of the system they will be enabled to remodel it so as to meet the wants of an improved state of knowledge and feeling among the members of the community. It is true that we are here scarcely so far advanced as they are on the other side of India, and we may require to wait a little longer ere we see the fruits of the present efforts to enlighten the Hindoo mind. Still if any considerable movement take place in one part of India, it will through the medium of the press propagate itself everywhere throughout the country, and impart a power to the advocates of beneficial changes in other districts. The party opposed to reformation will be every day becoming weaker and weaker; and the friends of improvement, daily recruited from the ranks below with men of the same spirit as themselves, will rise in influence and power till it may be that the aspirations of the Philantropist, and eventually those of the Christian also, are fully realized. But the future prospects of India will demand our particular consideration in another number.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—There are difficulties in the Bible. We mean that there are passages containing things that to the minds of some seem not easily reconcilable with truth. Why should there be difficulties in the Bible? It professes to be a revelation; to reveal to man what man needs to know; but if it contain obscurities and difficulties, it is to that extent no revelation. We might answer that obscurity may be owing to defectiveness in the communication, or to the stupidity of the party it is made to. People often complain of the obscurity, when they should complain of their own listlessness. But this is not our reply. God knew the character of those to whom the revelation was made. And he has given a revelation by far the larger part of which is in language that even the most unthinking and apathetic can understand. God does not however present himself in the Bible as a teacher of the apathetic and benighted only; but of man in every possible stage of attainment. Having brought men into the way of life, he does not

leave them; let them go upward to what heights they will, He goes with them by his word and shows them something higher. No man ever yet went beyond the Bible. Indeed the riches of the mine, unfold the more the more they are withdrawn. It is this that makes it worthy indeed of the name of a revelation. Earth has not seen the man that could at any time say to the Bible, "thou canst reveal to me nothing."

No man ever rejected the Bible because of its difficulties, who did not embrace a system beset with difficulties. There is this difference; the difficulties in his system are some of them at least insuperable; but there are none such in the Bible.

We purpose to consider the difficulties of the Bible is a series of papers, aiming at brevity and simplicity of statement, and seeking no display of erudition. We address only the candid. To the captious there will ever remain difficulties, though the highest intellect in creation endeavored to remove them. The Creator himself could not remove them, save by first removing the captiousness of such.

Genesis, First Chapter.—When modern geological discovery began, it was made to furnish a handle to infidelity. The Bible was understood to say that the creation of the universe took place about 6000 years ago; and it was alleged that the Bible could not be of divine origin, inasmuch as there were geological indications of a far higher antiquity. They who knew the Bible to be true, anserved that Geology was yet too immature as a science, its data too vague, its theories too contradictory, to justify any such use of it. But geological research has gone on, until the present day when, as we think, no man is warranted in denying the evidence that many myriads of years must have elapsed since the primary creation of the globe. The question now is, is there any thing in the Scriptures opposed to the facts that furnish this evidence? We undertake to show that there is not; that on the contrary room has been provided in the first chapter of Genesis, for the geology of the nineteenth century with all her facts.

Gen. I. 1. This verse teaches that the God of the Bible is the Creator of the universe. "The heaven and the earth," here, as in many other places, designate all things, all worlds and systems not excepting this globe upon which our habitation is cast. Proof of this is found in the words "in the beginning." This certainly carries us back to a time, previous to which there was no created thing. This verse is not to be regarded as a statement in brief of what is afterwards expressed more at large in this chapter. The creation here spoken of is not the creation that is spoken of in the 3rd verse and onward. The 2nd verse will furnish evidence of this. In this first verse we have at the threshold of revelation information that is of unspeakable importance, namely that He who speaks to us is the Only Living God, who made all things.

Verse 2. In this verse a period of time is indicated subsequent to that of the 1st verse, and prior to that of the 3rd verse. This is most evident. For consider that a thing must exist before it be susceptible of a description. That which can be described must certainly have an existence. For an earth to be without form and void, it is necessary that it should first be. If it had no existence at all, one description would be as good as another, for all would be false and preposterous. There was a deep; there was darkness; there were waters; in fine, there was a chaotic and uninhabitable earth; and this was before that six days' work of creation, which began with the creation of light; and it was also subsequent to the creation of the universe mentioned in the 1st verse. How long subsequent, no man can say. That it was not a million or a billion of years subsequent, no man can say. That it does not allow of space for all the changes referred to by geologists, no man can say. Their boldest speculations here find ample room and verge enough.

Verse 3. Here begins the six days' work of Creation. Were there no other evidence, it would appear from the words "and God said"; for these words invariably introduce the mention of the work of each day. The work of these six days was to create an abode for man. There was an earth before, mentioned in the 2nd verse; but it was no earth for man; it was without form and void. There was a heaven before; but it was no heaven for man; darkness was upon the face of the deep. That which specifically relates to man, and is calculated to influence him as a moral being, that and nought besides is treated of in the Bible from first to last. Consistently with its own declaration that "one thing is needful," all things that do not bear upon the salvation of men are treated as subordinate. As an instance of this careful silence, take the future destiny of infants, concerning which there is no express revelation in the word of God. We have evidence that God delights in mercy and are assured that the Judge of all the earth will do right; and when Peter inquires concerning John, the answer is, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." God speaks *of* and *for* those *to* whom he speaks.—The creation of light before that of the Sun is a difficulty which we shall presently notice.

Verses 6-13. We have here the creation of heaven on the second day; and on the third, that of the earth. Now it is most obvious that this earth could not be the earth we had before, in verses 1 and 2; nor this heaven the heaven we had before in verse 1. The earth here is that geographical earth, over which God gave Adam dominion; the earth that was redeemed from the water; that brings forth grass, the herb and the fruit-tree, verse 12; the earth of man's abode; our earth. And the heaven here spoken of is plainly declared to be the expanse that encompasses the earth where the clouds float and in which the stars and other celestial bodies appear to be placed.

Verse 14. The heavenly bodies and their movements are described in the word of God as they appear to a spectator from the earth. The sun rises and sets and stands still. There is no deception in this. It simply leaves matters where they were. There is no more deception in speaking of them as they appear, than in causing them to appear differently from what they are. God made the sun apparently to rise and set; he so constituted the system that man for thousands of years could not help regarding the sun as performing a circuit through the sky; but was there any deception in this? Neither in this nor in the corresponding language of the Bible. Sunrise and sunset are forms of speech that involve a truth; forms of speech that we cannot do without. Now the creation of light, of the Sun, Moon &c., is to be understood in the same way. We know that the light of the nearest stars requires years to reach us; so that if their primary creation took place on the 4th day, Adam must have been years without seeing a star; and centuries would have elapsed before they became numerous. The explanation is simply this,—on the 4th day, the Sun Moon and Stars were created relatively to this earth. On the 1st day light was created relatively to this earth. Suppose a spectator on the earth; he would have first seen light on the 1st day; and first seen the sun, moon and stars on the the 4th day. And that light undoubtedly emanated from the sun and moon; for it is expressly stated that God created these for the purpose of giving light upon the earth, a work of supererogation if the earth had light independently of them. If it be asked why their light visited the earth so long before they themselves became visible, the reply is easy, that the earth's atmosphere was at first made capable only of transmitting their rays, but not the images of the bodies themselves. We have many days when the sun is not visible, though even in them we enjoy sun light equal to the rays of a thousand moons.—Before light was commanded, darkness was upon the face of the deep. A dense, gross, impenetrable atmosphere lay close upon the surface of the globe. "Let light be"! At these words, a change was effected in that atmosphere, sufficient to allow of the entrance of light. Darkness was gone. On the next day, a still greater change was wrought; an aerial home was found for vapours and clouds. On the fourth day, the atmosphere was in its perfected state, so that the glorious orbs of heaven themselves appeared. In further corroboration of this, notice that in the 2nd verse, it is not said that darkness was universal; it was upon the face of the deep; not every where. For an illustration see 2 Cor. 4. 6. where Paul in comparing individual regeneration to the creation, says that light visits the soul first and then there is the perception of Christ the Sun of righteousness from whom that light emanates.

We will not amplify. If the reader will weigh each state-

ment for himself, it will be better than any amplifying words. In our next we will take a glance of some of the other cosmogonies that have had vogue among men, and endeavor to show that in proving the unobjectionableness of this 1st chapter of Genesis we really establish its divine inspiration.

THE COTTON AND COMMERCE OF INDIA &c. By JOHN CHAPMAN, ESQ.—This valuable work reached us by the last Mail, and, we have as yet had time only very cursorily to glance at its contents. It is characterised by the *Economist*, a high authority on the subject, as a book which "will go far to forestall the enquiries to be instituted by Mr. Alexander Mackay for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and to make his mission unnecessary. It is a very complete examination of the circumstances that influence, and particularly of those that impede, the cultivation of Cotton in India. Mr. Chapman does not deal in vague generalities; he examines the subject in detail, gives ample reasons for his deductions, and impresses the reader that he has sought the truth unbiased. His work is marked, too, by sound good sense, akin to the highest wisdom of the statesman." * * *

"For the subject treated of, this is the most important work that we have ever met with. In addition to his own personal observations on the spot, without which he would have wanted a clue to his investigations, the author has consulted and epitomised numerous reports and public documents, and has given the public the most complete book we have for some time met with on any subject. He naturally, but scarcely exaggeratingly, rates very high the advantages of improved modes of communication. If railroads can be made on commercial principles to yield a profit, they will undoubtedly be the most effectual means that can be devised of improving the character, cultivation, industry, and habits of the people of Hindostan."—Mr. Chapman himself, however does not consider that he has by any means exhausted his subject. He merely claims credit for putting into form for further investigation by the aid of better ascertained facts some arguments which may throw light on the condition of India, and the means of its amelioration. "It may be hoped," he says, "that the Mission of inquiry which has just been entrusted by the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester to Mr. Mackay, will contribute to those further investigations which must be required no less by our growing concern with India, than by our present interests."

Some curious details are given in the Appendix, of the travelling expenses of the different classes of Natives of Western India, mostly taken from the private cash accounts of the travellers themselves. They were obtained under the superintendence of Maun Singh, Mr. Chapman's chief Native assistant who is now, we understand, in a similar connection with Mr. Mackay.

The book is illustrated by three maps, one of W. India, from Bulsar nearly to the Bankot river and inland as far as the longitude of Adjunta, a map of India, and one of S. America, Mexico and the West Indies.

The synopsis of the contents which will be found in our extracts will convey to the reader a more comprehensive idea of the variety of subjects treated of than our limited space will otherwise admit of. The manner in which they are handled we shall have opportunities hereafter of more fully noticing. *

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—The Americans continue to "go ahead" in the construction of Railways. On the 1st of January 1851 the number of miles in operation in the United States was 8,797, while on the same date the length of rails in use in the United Kingdom was only 6,397. While our enterprising American brethren are building railroads at the rate of upwards of 1,000 miles per annum, we in India have been doing—what? The following on this subject is from Mr. Chapman's Cotton and Commerce of India.

"While the world has thus been astir in all other quarters, and is now replete with enterprises, many of which, when the Great India Peninsula Railway was proposed, had not even been imagined, that undertaking, with every essential fact ascertained, and with interests of the highest importance depending on its action, made till almost to-day no progress but in talk and papers. It is perfectly reasonable to anticipate that if the principles which have led to this result continue to predominate, the Americans will have a Railway from Cape Canso to St. Francisco, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across all the difficulties of the entire breadth of their Continent at its widest, before a line from Bombay touches the crest of the ghauts."

The Senate of the United States has, we observe, reported favorably on the establishment of a line of Steamers between San Fransisco in California, and Shanghai in China. The Pasha of Egypt talks of immediately constructing a railroad through his dominions, so that there is every probability of the globe being encirled by a continuous line of Steamers and Railways before a single locomotive shall be running in the Deccan.

WE copy the following remarkable paragraph from the *Railway Times* of 15th February last:—

"The decomposition of water has at length been obtained at a merely nominal cost, and with unerring precision. This great discovery, originating in America, has been perfected by the experiments of an eminent German chemist and patented in the three kingdoms by Mr. Shepard. The carburetted hydrogen may be formed to any extent, which, while possessing an illuminating power equal to that of coal gas, is capable of being itself applied to the same purposes as steam at a remarkable high pressure. The gas is also capable of producing an amount of caloric equal to that of live coal, and, consequently, well and cheaply fitted to act as a combustible agent in the conversion of water into steam. This tremendous power has been for some time engaging the attention of our most eminent engineers, and will, when sufficiently tested, be experimented upon before the public. If successful, as there is every present appearance of its being, the revolution it must effect in the economic working of railways, and indeed in every branch of trade and manufacture where steam is employed as a motive power, is altogether incalculable. It almost opens to the wondering gaze the Utopian vista in which unskilled manual labour shall be no longer necessary. It is sufficient for us, however, to state that several of the leading companies are in treaty with the patentee, and that, consequently, if anything whatever is capable of being made out of the discovery, the railway interest will possess at once the first benefit and the chief honour in its realisation."

Review.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. XXVIII. FEB. 1851.—There is a part—and as it appears to us, rather an important part—of the plan of the *Bombay Guardian* which has not yet been practically exhibited. We refer to notices and reviews of books—a kind of reading which is more generally popular than most others, and which, although some may sneer at the taste as characteristic of a superficial age, is yet, we take it, a necessity in a time so marvellously fertile in books as the present. He who reads only reviews will of course be a shallow man; but he who makes it a kind of dessert to be indulged in after more solid study has had justice done it, may find review-reading as profitable, as it is undoubtedly light and pleasant. We shall pretty often, then, reserve a corner for noticing new publications; and we shall especially make an attempt to review the Reviews, or as we had better couch it in less ambitious phrase, to notice them. The influence exerted by the leading quarterly Reviews on the mind of the country is prodigiously great—second, but only second, to that of the newspaper press. The *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly*, the *Westminster*, the *North British* are all of them conducted with first-rate ability, and their power for good or evil is proportionably great. Less popular than these, but scarcely less talented, are the *British Quarterly* under the management of

* We are compelled, by want of space, to postpone the Synopsis till our next issue.

NOTE.—It is stated in the New York correspondence of the *Times* (Feb. 19) that in addition to the above extent of Railways already completed, there are at this moment no fewer than 10,000 miles in progress of construction in the United States!

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

the accomplished Dr. Vaughan, and the Eclectic, an old and well known organ of the English Dissenters, which has recently renewed its youth and come forth more fully equipped than ever. The *Westminster* happily stands among its great compeers in sole and unenviable claim to the title of extreme latitudinarianism in religion, the *Edinburgh* having in a great measure redeemed its character and sometimes coming forth to vindicate with no faltering voice the distinctive verities of Bible Christianity. The *Quarterly*, although seldom warmly pious, and never expansive in its sympathies, is at all events studiously orthodox. The other three Reviews are strenuous supporters of Evangelic Christianity.

The *North British Review* with which we are at present especially concerned, was established about seven years ago, and has not only maintained the high character it assumed at first, but under the management of such men as the late Dr. Welsh, and of Dr. Hanna (who is so favorably known by the admirably written memoir of his father-in-law Dr. Chalmers) it has all along been steadily rising in character and influence. It has numbered among its contributors some of the highest names in Britain. Chalmers, himself a host, steadily wrote for it; Sir David Brewster has done so from the first,—and of the scientific weight and accuracy of his contributions we need say nothing, although it may not be generally known that Sir David has the power of conveying high philosophic truth in language elaborated into forms of faultless beauty, or if not faultless, faulty only from excess of splendour. Isaac Taylor has lent the weight of his meditative and comprehensive mind to the Review; and there are other writers not unworthy to be associated with such men as these. There may perhaps be no writer in the *North British* so subtle in critical analysis as Jeffrey who so long guided the *Edinburgh*, although verily the writers on questions of polite literature and taste in the former are evidently most accomplished men; there is probably no one who can summon up a grand historical panorama in the magnificent style of Macaulay or Stephen, whose brilliant disquisitions have adorned so many pages of the *Edinburgh*; there doubtless is no one so profound in the science, and so thoroughly versant in the literature, of metaphysics as Sir W. Hamilton, who is also a follower of the "Blue and Yellow"; still, we rate the writers in the *North British Review* as inferior only to those two or three, and that within their own charmed circle,—and we think that in science, physical and mental, in history and *belles lettres* the *North British* emits a radiance almost as bright, and steadier, if from time to time less flashing, than its great northern compeer. And there remains, Religion—the highest of all themes; there remains baptized and sanctified philosophy;—and in these the North British Review occupies we think a commanding and preeminent position. We conceive that it will not do for the defenders of the faith simply to ignore the philosophies and *quasi*-philosophies of the day, many of them so fiercely antagonistic to the Gospel; it will not do to retire within the strong intrenchments of Revealed truth and wait till the tumult sweep past; they whose faith is established might thus be safe, but what multitudes of others would be carried away,—who yet might be rescued, if Christians, instead of concentrating their solicitudes on those already in the Church, thought also often and deeply of those who *ought to be* in it. It is base and cowardly, moreover,—nay, we hold it to be treason against the majesty of Truth, and the same, constructively although not intentionally, against Him who is the Truth, to shrink from the battle with Truth's enemies, whatever be the cost of the encounter. But who doubts the issue? Look at the past. The Bible alone is immutable, its lessons now the same as those delivered on the plains of Galilee or the shores of Gennesaret eighteen hundred years ago, while Error has changed its phases times without number. What the errorists of one age approve, those of another condemn. The fight continues, only because while Truth is one, Error is multitudinous. One heresy brushed away, she has another—it may be an opposite—ready to supply its place. Let the errors of the present be mowed down, like those of the past! Even although the battle were to be eternal, the serene majesty of Truth would be exalted by the long series of triumphs. Let Strauss then follow Celsus and Porphyry; let Hegel and Fichte go to keep company, and agree as they best can, with Hobbes and Spinoza. We rejoice that in the *North British* we see no shrinking from the conflict, and that they that battle for the right are, like David's champions, "lion-like men," and cased in armour of proof.

But we are treating the Review pretty much as the Reviews themselves often do the works they put at the head of their articles,—making it a motto rather than a text, a mere peg whereon to hang a lengthy disquisition of our own. We meant otherwise, however; and must proceed to speak more specially of the No. of the Review that now lies before us.

The No. of the *North British* now before us is inferior to none of its predecessors, and superior to many. Something may be learned from a mere list of the subjects discussed. We have here a pleasant *melange*,—none of the subjects are trivial, and several of them are among the great questions of the day. We have a pretty long article on Gold Mines, full and comprehensive apparently, but as the topic, important as we confess it to be, is rather out of our range, we have but hurriedly skimmed it over. An agreeably written notice of Sir Charles Lyell's recent work on America affords a good deal of miscellaneous information regarding that remarkable country, whose present is great and whose future already looms gigantic. Of a still higher caste is an article on Rome and Italian Revolutions. It would lead us to believe that we have seen but the beginning of the end in the convulsions of the unhappy Peninsula. An article on the Social Position of Woman, admirable in spirit and not infelicitous in execution, shews us that while we are very properly reading lessons to young India on female degradation, we too have somewhat to learn, and much to practise of truth already admitted. We hardly think a lady could have written the paper, abounding, as it does, with not unsuccessful efforts to philosophize; yet the pure and unworldy tone of the whole is such as might mark the thinking of a highly intellectual and still truly *feminine* woman. A paper on Literature and the Labour question grapples with one of the pressing social problems of the day, the condition of the working-classes, and, as vitally bound up with that, the "condition-of-England question." This paper contains a notice of a remarkable work recently published, "The Autobiography of Alton Locke, tailor and poet"—which is said to be written by a Church of England clergyman, who is a thorough-going follower of the school of Professor Maurice,—a school which, partially adopting and wholly Christianizing the so-called Socialist theory, aims at revolutionizing the relations which in the present highly artificial state of manufacturing England exists between employers and employed. "Christian socialism" is the designation these writers boldly affix to their system, and the motto inscribed on their banner is ASSOCIATION or CO-OPERATION instead of COMPETITION. It would ill become us to pronounce off hand an *ex-cathedra* sentence on a question so far-reaching and perplexed; but this we can unhesitatingly say, that the article will reveal more of the "dark shade of modern civilization" and will set the reader a thinking more deeply and painfully than any thing we have seen for some time. We deem the article fitted to be exceedingly popular from its subject, and useful from its thorough-going character. There is more after all in the relations of Society than your political economists wot of; and some of their finespun theories are about to be brushed aside in a more summary style than they looked for. A most pleasingly written paper is one on Philip Doddridge, which from internal evidence (we have no other source of information) we at once pronounce to be the production of the genial spirit and graphic pen of Dr. James Hamilton of London. The readers of the works of Doddridge are many, and his admirers equal them in number; and they will feel grateful for this striking and life-like portraiture. Grappling with questions of a loftier kind, if less poetically written, is a critique on the life and labours of Neander, the great Church-historian, whose recent death Germany and the whole Church deplore. And higher still is an article on British and Continental Ethics and Christianity. The relation of faith and philosophy—πιστις and γνωσις—the revealed truth of God (so far as the human mind has yet comprehended it in its manifold and ever-developing relations,) and the results of philosophical speculation on the high problems of human duty are here contrasted, and the erroneous *direction*, as well as the small actual *progress*, of even our best Ethical writings, such as those of Mackintosh, Stewart, Jouffroy, is clearly and convincingly exhibited. A great subject—none greater. We heartily rejoice to see that there are men who can and will treat it thus.

But the gem of the No. is a notice of the Literary Remains of Arthur Henry Hallan. Our remarks have been to such a length that we cannot give the analysis of this article which we intended. We may perhaps yet notice it; the subjects treated in it are all of fresh and undying interest.

Altogether, we have seldom met in the compass of so many pages such a quantity of solid and profitable reading as in the 28th No. of the *North British Review*.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

PRETENSIONS OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ROMAN CHURCH CONTRASTED.

GENTLEMEN,—The writing named the First Epistle of St. Clement, though universally ascribed to him whose name it bears commences as follows; "The Church of God sojourning at Rome, to the Church of God sojourning at Corinth, called and sanctified by the will of God through our Lord Jesus Christ, Grace and Peace from the Almighty God through Jesus Christ abound towards you."

And near the conclusion, in the 56th Chapter it is said "Let us receive, beloved, correction, on account of which no one ought to feel offended. For the admonition which we administer one towards another is good, and above all things useful; since it leads us to cleave to the Divine will."

And in Chap. 57, addressing the seditious parties at Corinth,

Clement says ; " You therefore who laid the foundation of this sedition subject yourselves to your elders, and receive the correction which leads to repentance, and bending the knees of your heart learn subjection to others."

Contrast the humility, simplicity, and want of all assumption of superiority in the above extracts, than which none stranger occur in the Epistle, with the language now usual with the Roman Pontiffs.

" The power," says the Pope in his late bull for establishing a Romish hierarchy in England, " of governing the universal Church entrusted by our Lord Jesus Christ to the Roman Pontiff in the person of St. Peter, prince of the Apostles, has maintained for centuries in the Apostolic See the admirable solicitude with which it watches over the Catholic religion on all the Earth, and provides with zeal for its progress." And again ; " in the plenitude of our Apostolic power we have resolved, and do hereby decree the re-establishment in the kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of bishops."

Surely a different spirit now animates the Roman Church from what did in the days of Clement. He keeps himself entirely in the back ground and addresses the Corinthians in the name of his Church. The Pope assumes authority for himself alone, pretending that that authority is derived from God. Following the Apostle Paul, who though truly possessed of a Divine commission condescends to " beseech" the same Corinthians as " dear children," Clement asks them to receive the correction, which by his admonitions he administered. The Pope decrees, and decides about the affairs of the Church over which he claims a full authority, in the " plentitude of his Apostolical power.." Clement urges the seditious at Corinth to submit to their own ecclesiastical superiors ; the Pope claims authority over the English and all others, and commands them to submit to him.

Well may we say as respects the doctrine and discipline of the spirit and pretensions of the Church of Rome ; " How is the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed."

I am yours &c.

A Catholic Christian.

Weekly Epitome of News.

Friday,—March 28th.

The Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate *Queen*, Commander C. D. Campbell, arrived about 1 o'clock yesterday, bringing the Overland Mail of the 24th February, consisting of 64 Wooden and 26 Iron boxes, and the following passengers :—

Mr. and Mrs. Favill, and Infant with 1 European servant; Miss Abbott ; Miss McIntyre ; Miss Pye ; Miss Taylor and 1 European servant ; Mr. Leathes, Cadet, Bombay Infantry ; Mr. Henderson, Ensign, H. M. 10th Regiment Foot ; Mr. Heathorn, Lieut. Arty. ; Mr. LeGeyt, Cadet, Bombay Cavalry ; Mr. Tate ; Mr. Heamming, Cadet, Artillery ; Mr. Ryrie ; Mr. Carey, Asst. Surgeon, H. M. 64th Regt. ; Mr. Wittaker, Cadet, Bombay Cavalry ; Mr. Robertson ; Mr. Stapylton, H. M. 10th Hussars ; Mr. Monillard ; Major Louth, H. M. 86th Regiment ; Captain Crawford, H. M. 98th Regt. ; and one Native Servant.

2nd Class Passengers.—Mr. Zorber ; and Dr. Josephat; Missionaries ; 5 Engineers for the Railway Company.

From Aden.—Lieut. and Mrs. Cruttenden; Lieut. Colonel Waddington C. B. ; and 5 Native Servants, 43 Public Followers, Engineer Department ; 8 women, and 7 children ditto : 1 Private follower and wife, Govt. Passengers.

— Feelings of painful interest have been awakened by the news, this day published, of the assassination of Capt. G. J. D. Milne, 24th N. I. Deputy Commissary General, at a village near Aden. A party of five, consisting of Captain M. Lieuts. McPherson, Ogilvie and Henchey, and Mr. Laidley, had visited Lahedj, the residence of the sultan (as he is styled) and were stopping, on the night of the 2nd inst. in the village of Waat. About 10 P. M. an Arab entered the court yard where they were sleeping, stabbed Capt. Milne so that he died of the wound about 12 hours after, wounded Messrs Laidley and McPherson, the former slightly, the latter more seriously, and then made his escape. The inhabitants of the village were all Shereefs, or descendants of the prophet, and Mohammedan fanatacism was undoubtedly the cause of this act. It appears that instances of fanatical animosity have been recurring from time to time during the thirteen years occupancy of Aden. National jealousy mingles its influence also perhaps, as Aden formerly belonged to the sultany of Lahedj. It remains to be seen if the sultan of that province will take steps to discover and punish the assassin ; and if not, what measures, if any, will be adopted by the Indian government.

— Sir C. Napier was offered a public dinner at Malta but declined.

— The colonelcy of the 56th foot has been conferred, on Major General Auchmuty.

— The ex-Governor of Goa and suite have arrived from Goa at Bombay on their way to Portugal ; Bishop Hartmann arrived at the same time. They were greeted by a salute.

— The Bombay Government have appointed a Commission " to enquire into the existing system of Public Works both as regard superintendence and execution." The members of this Commission are Col. Moore, President, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, C. S. Capt. Turner of the Engineers, and Capt. Gaisford of the Artillery.

— The *Athenæum* informs us that the small pox is now raging in Madras, and fears that its prevalence is owing to the neglect of vaccination. Would there be any impropriety if the neglect of vaccination were made penal ?

— Mr. Kight made an unsuccessful attempt to ascend in his balloon, at Calcutta, on the 17th. In seventy or eighty years how little progress has been made in the matter of ballooning. Great things even anticipated ; but what practical results of any importance have yet appeared. Agencies then deemed humble and insignificant have more than realized on terra firma and on the Ocean, what was hoped for from aerial navigation. We must attain perfection in our allotted sphere, before we shall be allowed to accomplish much in a higher. Mr. Kight, it is said will attempt another ascent on the 1st of April. Should he cross the Indian Peninsula, and give no Calcutta dates in advance, we shall not fail to announce it.

Saturday,—29th.

— The *Bombay Gazette* informs us that on Thursday evening Mr. A. T. Thornton, delivered his lecture on Railways and the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, &c. which was attended by a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen,—Sir Erskine Perry, ; Commodore Hawkins ; Major Davidson and Lady ; Major Willoughby and Lady ; Mr. Spens, the Senior Magistrate of Police ; Captain French, Town Major ; P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut; Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., Manackjee Cursetjee, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Commencing with a brief sketch of Railway Locomotion, he exhibited a beautiful tubular glass boiler ; shewing the process of the generation of Steam. The application to Railway traction was shewn by a lilliputian locomotive working on a circular Railroad ; and the mechanique of the Railway was illustrated by a wooden model shewing the attachment of the rails to the " chairs" and " sleepers."

Proceeding to the consideration of the Electro Magnetic force, he exhibited a tolerably powerful Electro Magnet and several models of Electro Motive Machines—then in connection with the Telegraph he shewed models of the " Mechanical Telegraph" and of Cooke and Wheatstone's " Needle Telegraph", concluding with a few words on the Electric Magnetic shock, which many of the parties present took the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with, by means of a small coil machine.

The Oxyhydrogen light was also exhibited with a brilliant effect which we understand it is the lecturer's intention on a future occasion to transcend by the "Electric light" which he is making preparations for.

— The *Bengal Probhakar* rejoices that the abominable practices of the Holee, have been less observed this year than at any former time ; and ascribes the reformation to the efforts of the Superintendent of Police.

— The Bombay *Telegraph and Courier* says :—We omitted to mention yesterday the arrival from Ceylon of Mr. Cameron, the late Indian Law Commissioner. Mr. Cameron is distinguished for the eminent exertions he has made on behalf of Education in India. He retired from public service in 1848 and his present return to India was occasioned by his desire to revisit his extensive Estates in Ceylon. Mr. Cameron is at present residing with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and it is his intention to proceed to Europe by the Steamer of the 3rd proximo.

— The *Mofussulite* informs us that His Excellency the Commander-in-chief was to leave Meerut 21st inst. for Saharanpore, there to be joined by his Camp, and proceed onward to Umballah and Simlah. He has issued the following order ; The following was issued yesterday in Station Orders :—

The Commander-in-Chief having completed as minute an inspection of the Cantonments of Meerut as circumstances would permit ; he is desirous, before quitting the station, to express to Major General Sir J. Thackwell, G. C. B. and K. H., commanding the Division, and to Brigadier White. C. B., commanding the station, his perfect satisfaction with the system of order and military regularity which he has found pervading this important Cantonment.

2 " The Commander-in-Chief has already had the satisfaction of expressing in the field, his sense of the highly soldier-like bearing and efficient appearance of the troops of all arms composing its garrison under the direction of the same distinguished and able Chiefs.

(Signed) E. R. W. Yates, *Capt. Military Secretary.*"

— Mr. Tandy has been confirmed as Secretary of the Northwest bank.

— A Commission to report upon the system pursued in the Bengal Army Commissariat Department has been appointed, consisting of Charles Allan Esq. C. S. Lieut. Col. Sturt and Major W. Anderson C. B.

— The *Ceylon Times* says that Capt. Price of the Commis-

sariat is charged with having falsified the returns to the extent of £1500.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* in commenting on the remarks of Sir Erskine Perry, in reference to the influence of capital punishments, says, "We believe that nine out of ten of those who commit murder do so without any consideration of probable consequences, and that not one miscreant in a thousand who had resolved to take the life of a fellow-creature, would ever stop to reflect whether his fate, in case of conviction, would be a halter, or a life-long imprisonment."—We conceive that the main thing is not so much to hinder men from committing murders they have determined to commit, as to hinder them from making such determinations. The influence of capital punishments, viewed as preventative, begins a good way farther back than the stage of bloody resolutions. Thousands in every community are, we think indebted to them for such conceptions of the crime as hinders them from ever approaching the verge of a resolution to commit it.—There is reason to think however that the desire for the abolition of those punishments is on the increase in some quarters; and probably it will continue to be until an experiment has been made that shall settle the question.

— The Same journal informs us that, "there s a miscorpical Joint Stockery at Agra called the *Agra Native Bank*, which offers such a brilliant opening for investments that the public will thank us, for bringing the institution to their notice. It was established, according to the last Half Yearly report which is now before us, in 1847, with a capital of Rs. 3,305, divided into 661 shares of five rupees each, which has since been strengthened by a Reserve Fund of one hundred and eighteen rupees, six annas and seven pie. The number of Shareholders is seventy, so that each gentleman's "stake in the Bank" is considerably less (on an average) than fifty rupees. The profits on the past half year have been upwards of Rs. 300, or more than eighteen per cent. on the capital, and shareholders after paying their Secretary twenty-five rupees for his services, and the Assistant Secretary ten rupees resolve on declaring a Dividend of 14 per cent. and carrying the balance to the reserve fund. The accounts are pronounced "highly satisfactory" by two Auditors, and on the whole we must consider this the most flourishing of all the Mofussil Banks.

— The 46th Madras N. I. had reached Secunderabad in two months from Jubbulpore, without a single casualty.

— The appointment of Capt. R. Shortrede to be revenue-surveyor in the Cis-Sutlej States, with much approbation, the *Bombay Times*, says "a better selection could not have been made."

— The *Madras Native Herald* gives some statistics of the Free Church Mission Schools. In the higher English department of their Institution at Madras, there are 170 in daily attendance, arranged in seven classes taught by Christian teachers, in five of which the Bible is the principal text-book. In the whole Institution the attendance is upward of 500. In the Female department 150 girls of all castes are in daily attendance under Mrs. Anderson and her sister Miss Locher. "In spite of poverty and panics and prejudices, the mental improvement of these young Hindu girls from day to day is manifest." There are branch schools at Nellore, Conjeveram, Chingleput and Triplicane.

— From the *Bombay Times* we learn that the death of Captain G. J. Milne, 24th N. I., gives promotion to Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Ballingall, and Ensign C. J. Prescott, and posts Cadet W. Hicks to the corps. — The late Captain Milne entered the service in 1828, obtained his Ensignсy on the 12th December of that year, his Lieutenancy on the 8th October 1839, and his Captaincy on the 24th January 1845, and had been at the time of his foul assassination upwards of twenty-two years in the service.

— Mr. Rose C. S. has been associated with Messrs Frere and LeGrand Jacob on the Wheel Tax Commission.

— One of the first attempts made amongst us, says the *Bombay Times*, to give something like an ornamental character to a public work of utility may be seen at the Dhobee Talao, where the shed for the cattle to be employed in raising the water is in the form of a Greek Temple, with a handsome Doric portico, surmounted by a pediment.

— The Pasha of Egypt has consented to have a railroad made between Alexandria and Cairo. It is to be commenced immediately and be completed in two years. A letter in the Times, dated Cairo March 10. says nothing of the rupture between Turkey and Egypt which our last European files were predicting.

— The *Bombay Times* has a long and interesting article on the "old Mercantile Navy of India." It also speaks favorably of the Indian Balance sheet for this year. There is, it appears, a net balance in favor of Government of 20 lakhs. It quotes from the yearly report of the statistical Society on the subject of public works in India. From 1837 to 1846 there was annually expended from £200,000 to £300,000, upon works of public utility. Since then a million sterling has been granted for the Ganges canal, flow in rapid progress; £40,000 for works on the Godavery. Not less than a million sterling has been spent, in half a century, on the survey of India." We confess that we are not much impressed by the magnitude of those figures. Compare them with the war expenditure; compare them with the fortunes conveyed to England by her returning absentees; or with the expenditures for public works, in Belgium, Russia or the United States, and they will cause no wonder by their magnitude.

— The Bombay Board of Education announce that the Government Annual grant has been exhausted, and they can establish no new vernacular schools. All they can do is to aid in the establishment of such by small pecuniary grants.

— The *Hurkaru* intimates that a Pension Fund is to be created for uncovenanted Servants, by a certain percentage withheld from their income, and gradually accumulating. Connected with this is the privilege of appeal, when dismissed.

MONDAY 31ST.

— The *Friend of India* has an editorial on the subject of the recent despatch of the Court of Directors, limiting to 6, the number of officers that may be withdrawn from each regiment for staff duty. It appears that the army of India is not to be increased, though the Punjab be annexed. It has another on the Union Bank, and says. "We are happy to learn that the shareholders of the U. B. are not to be called on for any other contributions to meet the liabilities of the Bank beyond the amount at which they were assessed.—We learn from the same periodical that the Mission Houses, Chapel, Printing-office and Storeroom of the American Missionaries at Bankok were completely destroyed by fire on the 4th January last. The Missionaries were only able to save about half their wardrobe; every thing else was consumed. Had not Mr Chandler been sitting up to complete an engraving, (it was about 12 at night) the Missionaries and their families might have fallen victims to the conflagration. The loss of property; estimated at Rs. 40,000. Every thing has perished; all the scriptures and tracts which it has taken years to prepare and print, were consumed in a few moments. The Printing Press with all its oriental types, was destroyed. Senor Rosa, the Portuguese Consul, has invited the Missionary families to his residence, and shown to them the most generous hospitality. Mr. Chandler has sailed for America to obtain funds for repairing the loss. The *Friend* trusts "that the sympathies of Christians will be exhibited by the most substantial tokens of relief, and refers to a similar occurrence, 39 years ago, by which the Serampore Mission sustained a loss of 170,000 Rupees, the whole of which was restored to them however in two months, by the liberality of English Christians.

— A pamphlet has been published in Bengal, "a List of the articles contributed from Bengal to the Exhibition of works of Industry and Art, of 1851." "The perusal of this pamphlet," says the *Friend of India*, "convinces us that Bengal will not only be represented in the Crystal Palace, but represented in precisely the mode which her best friends would desire. The list enumerate 2690 articles, and forms of itself a Commercial dictionary of no small value. Every kind of implement from a churka to an awl, every kind of dress from the crown of the King of Oude to the saree of the Bengalee female, finds a place in this immense collection. We must not omit to notice the glass globes, silvered inside, from Delhi, nor the splendid Chess Boards peculiar to this country. Nor must we pass over a complete set of the clay figures of Krishnaghur, one representing a full Court of Justice, Judge, witnesses, plaintiffs, oomedwars, and all; another representing the Churruck Pooja."

The *Bombay Times* makes mention of an earthquake at Kattiwar, on the 21st instant, accompanied with rain, lightning and thunder. The lightning struck a house, containing gunpowder in Joorsia, and an explosion ensued.

— It is stated that the Reverend Dr. Whelan is to return as Archbishop of Bombay.

— The *Bombay Gazette* gives a late parliamentary paper exhibiting the estimated Revenues and Charges of India for 1849-50. There is an unprecedented surplus of nearly eight lakhs of Rupees. But it is due wholly to the Punjab, whose items shown a profit of 86 lakhs. Exclude the Punjab from the account, and there is a deficiency of 78 lakhs.

— The Ship *St. Clair*, from Liverpool to Bombay, has been destroyed by fire, originating it is said, in the spontaneous ignition of the coal which constituted her cargo. The Captain and crew have arrived safely in Bombay. The extortion and inhospitality practised at the Maldive Islands, is made the subject of public comment.

— The Calcutta papers say that workmen employed in deepening a tank there, have found about 4 feet below the surface, a group of full-grown trees truncated, standing perpendicularly.

The *Bombay Times* says:—that similar phenomena are not unknown in the island of Bombay.

— The latter journal informs us of the approaching completion of the Dholera Tramway, which is to be opened on the 1st of May, the first sleeper having been laid in November, 1850. The length is 4½ miles; expense 70,000 Rupees.

— It is remarkable that the Ship *Rosalind* from London should have taken fire, on the very day following that in which the *St. Clair*, mentioned above, took fire, namely on the 5th February, the cause being the same in both instances.

The ships evere in about the same latitude, a few degrees north of the equator. The intense heats may have had something to do with the combustion.

— The following is from the *Lahore Chronicle*;—ENLISTMENT OF SIKHS.—The following important Circular, regarding the enlistment of Sikhs in our Divisions:—

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 12th March, 1851.

SIR,—With advertence to, and in continuation of my Circular letter, No.—of the 11th November last, conveying instructions for the enlistment into the Native Regular Army of the natives of Punjaub, I have now the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to request you will communicate to Officers Commanding Native corps in the Division under your command the following orders, for their guidance in the enlistment and treament of Seikh recruits, which His Excellency desires shall be most strictly and implicitly attended to.

1st.—No Seikh is to be required to cut either his beard or the hair of his head, and all who enter the service with the 'kis' are to be required to continue to wear the hair after that fashion.

2d.—Not more than 200 Punjaubees are to be introduced into a regiment, and not more than 100 of them are to be Seikhs,

3d.—The Seikhs are on no account to be formed into a distinct company, but are to be interspersed, in equal proportions, throughout the several companies of corps.

4th.—Every countenance and encouragement is to be given to their comparative freedom from the bigoted prejudices of caste, every means adopted to preserve intact the distinctive characteristics of their race, their peculiar conventional and social customs; and Commanding Officers must exercise strict unceasing watchfulness, and the firm intervention of their power, to prevent all bullying and browbeating of the Seikhs by the other classes of the regiment, and to crush all schemes and attempts to persuade the Seikh to abandon the social peculiarities of his class for the tenets and customs of strict Hindooism.

5th.—The 'Pahol,' or religious pledge of Seikh fraternity is on no account to be interfered with.

6th—During the early part of their instruction, the Seikhs are to be drilled in distinct squads, and the greatest care and circumspection is to be exercised in the selection of instructors as regards equanimity of temper and superior intelligence, and they are to be strictly warned and cautioned against the use of abusive or taunting language, the cane, or of any violence or rough treatment whatsoever.—I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant,

H. T. TUCKER, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant General of the Army.

— The *Friend of India* quotes the following from the *Delhi Gazette*, in Proof that good may be expected from the Governor-General's travels in the Punjaub. "It may be expected that the measures about to be adopted will embrace the Military defences of the Derajat. An attempt to establish an efficient Military police. The establishment of a regular periodical steam communication between Kurrachee and the lower Indus. A survey of the Indus and Jhelum. The construction of practicable rpads along the Indus. The suppression of smuggling the Kohat salt. The establishment of a central station in the Scinde Sagur Doab. And lastly the development of the mineral products of the Salt Range."

— An American steamer, says the *Hurkaru*, named the *Susquehann* is about to make her first voyage to the East Indies; she is to convey, it is said, Mr. Balesteer, the American consul, to Japan.

— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* gives from Mr. Sims' report, the following list of plans of worship in that city. Ch. of England 8. Ch. of Scotland 1. Free Ch. of do. 1. Roman Catholic 5. Independent 2. Baptist 3. Chinese 1. Greek 1. Armenian 1. Jewish Synayogue 1. Mohammedan, 74. Hindu temples 167. Mr. Sims estimates the population of Calcutta, (exclusive of Fort William and the Jail) at 361.369 souls.

— The amount subscribed for Mrs. Judson is Rs. 3,439. She has sailed for America.

— The (Bengal) *Probhakár* says that the annual *mela* of the Kartta-bhajas or worshippers of the Creator near Ghospara, has greatly fallen off, and may be expected soon to cease altogether. At this festival all castes and classes of persons sit and eat together, Hindus, Mussulmans, Feringhis &c. Kali, Krishna, Mohammed and Jesus Christ, all are worshipped in commom; and all unite in hearing the Vedas the Koran and and the Bible read.

— The C. *Christian Advocate* alludes to a remark in the report of the C. Bible Association, which it thinks savors too much of an apology for Christian indolence, and proceeds as follows. "The heat of the climate is too often put forward as a plea for want of activity in religious matters. Does it hinder the merchant in pursuit of gain, or others whose welfare or honor depend on their exertions?" No such thing. And why should not Christian men devote a portion of their energy and time, as well as their property to the advancement of righteousnes in the land? Nor are we willing that Christian women should be so easily let off from the discharge of this duty. They find their way into the most crowded and pestilential parts of the cities and towns of England, and why may they not at suitable periods of the day visit the poor and destitute of this city?—Were half the time spent in unseeming luxury and waste of days and nights, devoted to doing good, not only should we hear less of the heat of the climate, but see less of disease, and hear less complaint of want of life in the church. The best cure for half the ills complained of in the Church, is labour in the best of causes.

— Rev. Messrs Russell and Leechman, the Baptist deputation, have returned to Calcutta from North India, and are expected to leave India for England, on the 21st April.

— Government have given Bishop Hartman 2,000 Rupees. for the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel in Ahmednuggur

— The Missionaries of the London M. Society in Benares, report a native Church of 20 members, "whose mutual love," they add, it is delightful to witness. The Missionaries and their families are members of the same Church. We have no English preaching and wish to have known. We have completely identified ourselves with the native members, so that their language has become our's, their trials our's and their prosperity our's The great difficulty of our Mission is to find profitable employment for all its native members.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1ST.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 24th to the 30th March (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No.1.
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	Max.
Mar.									
24	29·965	29 826	29·77	29·77	73·0	87·0	69·0	77·0	3
25	„ 933	„ 816	„ 77	„ 75	75·0	86·5	73·0	79·4	2
26	„ 920	„ 805	„ 78	„ 74	76·0	88·4	73·0	79·0	13
27	„ 954	„ 829	„ 77	„ 72	75·0	86·0	72·0	75·0	2
28	„ 965	„ 855	„ 78	„ 75	76·0	85·8	70·0	73·0	2
29	„ 971		„ 77		75·0	85·2	67·0	73·0	4
30		„ 803		„ 73					

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

March 24th—Clear.
25th—Almost Clear.
26th—Few fleecy clouds, scattered.
27th— „ „ „
28th—Hazy throughout the day.
29th—Light haze.
30th—Clear.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 3d April 1851. } *Telegraph and Courier.*

— The Barque "Ganges" was destroyed by fire, with much of her cargo, at Penang, on the night of February 4. This was the same day on which fire broke out on board the S[illegible]lare, previously mentioned. The wreck has been sold for R[illegible] 1,996. No insurance.

— A writer in the *Telegraph and Courier* advocates a "different system of charging passage money by the Overland Steamers, one by which sober and temperate men will not to be made to pay for hard drinkers; and thinks that passengers could be carried from Calcutta to Southampton for £70. a head, exclusive of wines, beer &c.

— The same Journal furnishes the following:—The detailed estimates for the army service for the ensuing financial year of 1851 have been published, and show a decrease in the charge in the sum granted for the present year, ending March 31, of £93,452. The gross amount required to be voted for the service is £5,925,945, of which £3,873,666 is for the effective service, and £2,052,279 for the non-effective service, exclusive of £980,000 charged to the East India Company for the services of troops in India. The total numbers and charge of the British army are 129,211 men of all ranks, of these 98,714 are for the service of the United Kingdom, and 30,497 for the service of the East India Company, who defrays the expenses. A decrease in the numbers is proposed of 414 of all ranks namely, 101 officers; 25 non-commissioned officers, and 260 rank and file.

—The Bengal Official gazette of the 22nd ult. informs us that the Revd. W. J. Jay, M. A., has succeeded the Revd H. Tuson as chaplain at Labore, this latter minister having been transferred to the northwest provinces, Captain S. H. Becher, 61st N. I., lately appointed second assistant adjutant-General, has been succeeded as brigade major by Captain G. R. Siddons, 1st cavalry. Mr. H. Thornhill, C. S., has been granted a furlough. Mr. H. S. Reid, C. S., has been appointed visitor general of village schools in the northwest. Surgeon J. Davenport, M. D., has retired. Captain E. D. Byng, and 2nd lieutenant W. A. Pope, 1st fusiliers, have been granted a year's furlough without pay. Lieutenant C. R. Wriford, of the same corps, has leave to Bombay, preparatory to applying for medical furlough.—*Bombay Times.*

— A native employed in exploding fock in Colaba, has been killed. He was ramming down the powder into the bore with

his crow bar, when the latter came in contact with the rock and struck fire. It seems the blastmen always prepare the charge in the same careless manner.

— The *Telegraph and Courier* desiderates a Tribunal of Commerce on the plea that it will tend to diminish mercantile litigation. A Tribunal of Commerce is not to be confounded with a Chamber of Commerce.

WEDNESDAY,—2ND.

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The following contributions to the District Benevolent Society were received during the past month, viz:—

Colonel George Moore.....	Rs. 100	0	0
Pestonjee Ruttonjee, Colah.....	100	0	0
Sundries.....	52	15	9
Mr. Lewis D'Silva.....	2	0	0
Rupees...	254	15	0

F. A. SPENCER, *Honorary Secretary.*

Bombay, 1st April 1851.

Supplies of old clothing have been received at the Dhurumsalla from J. S. Hemson, Esq.; the Hospital of H. M.'s 78th (Highlanders), and the Hospital of H. M.'s Depôt.

— Capt. F. Grantham of H. W. 98th Foot died at Peshawur on the 15th inst.

— The deaths in Bombay and Colaba in the month of March were 1953. Of these from Cholera, 1,002. This gives for the first three months of the year a total of about 6,700. This is more than equal to one-half the average mortality in London, where the population is 2,200,000 or 2,300,000. But out of these 6,700 about 3,700 have been from Cholera. Of the deaths in the last month, 82 were Parsees, while 413 were Mohammedans, though in the census for 1849, these two classes were represented as about equal in number.—Europeans, 18. Hindus, 1359.

— The New Governor of Ceylon has pronounced against the projected railroad in Ceylon.

— A scheme has been matured, says the *Telegraph and Courier*, for securing, in future years, an unlimited supply of water in Bombay, from a gorge behind Nehar in Salsette. The estimated cost is £100,000.

— Capt. A. G. Brine, under sentence of Court martial, is to be pardoned on his arrival in England, in consequence of the recommendation of the Commander-in Chief. He is to be put on half pay.

— The Camp of the Governor General left Peshawar on the 17th instant. Possibly it may reach Wuzeerabad on the 6th of April.

— In place of the "Punjab division" there are to be, it is said, two new ones, viz: the Indus or Peshawar and the Lahore.

— The *Bombay Times* says;—By latest papers from Madras we observe that there were lying in the roads the line-of-battle-ship *Hastings* 72, the frigate *Fox*, 42, and the steam-frigate *Sphynx*, 500 horse—power, 6 guns. Rear—Admiral Austen C. B., and Commodore Lambert, were enjoying the hospitalities of the Governor and of the Services. It is not improbable some or all of the vessels abovenamed may pay a visit to Bombay before they return to the China seas.

— The Steamer *Falkland*, is to be launched on Friday, April 4th. She was built (of iron) in England, in pieces, sent out here as freight, and reconstructed on the stocks in Bombay; is 230 feet long, will draw not to exceed three feet, and is to be used on the Indus. Five others are to follow her.

— Sir W. Gomm was expected at Umballa on the 31st March.

— The *Bombay Times* has the following;—The Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum is in future to contain, we are told, 352 girls, who are to consist of the daughters of European officers and soldiers killed in battle, and the orphans of those who may die otherwise than in action, provided they are left destitute; the orphans of European and East Indian medical warrant officers and soldiers, and the daughters of those of these grades whose pensions may be so small as to prevent them from bringing up their families in respectability. Since the establishment of the charity in 1787, the total number of girls admitted into the school as boarders was 188, on the foundation 2321, at nurse 165, boarded out 4. Of these, 318 died, 20 were expelled for bad conduct, and of the remainder, 587 when of age where either provided with service or married, 1145 were allowed to return to their parents or guardians, 5 emigrated to N. S. Wales, and 15 absented themselves. We wish the Institution, the benefits derived from which must be immense, every success.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, 7th February.

— The Minister of the Finances introduced his budget for 1852 to the Assembly to-day. It appears that the total amount of the deficit anterior to 1848, and the deficit for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, amount to 646 millions; that the floating debt amounts to 560 millions; and that, to establish an equilibrium between the receipts and expenses in 1852, it will be necessary to suspend the sinking fund.

Paris, 8th February.

— The Report of the Committee on the Dotation Bill, presented to-day by M. Piscatory to the Assembly, contains the following passage:—

"A project of law has been submitted to you, tending to open to the Minister of Finance in 1851 an extraordinary credit of 1,800,000f. for *frais de representation* of the Presidency of the Republic. If that project be adopted, the amount of credits by the State on account of the expenditure of the President of the Republic would reach the sum of 3,425,000f.—namely, salary 600,000f.; *frais de representation*, 600,000f.; for repairs of the palace, &c., in budget of public work-240,000f.; for an hotel next the Elysee, 35,000f.,—a sum ascribed to the President out of the relief fund of the Minister of the Interior, 150,000f., which, with the extraordinary credit now demanded, 1,800,000., would make 3,425,000."

The Report of the Committee is decidedly against the proposed addition to the dotation of the President of the French Republic.

— In the Legislative assembly on the 12th February the discussion on the proposition to extend from three to ten years the time allowed to French subjects residing in Foreign countries to dispossess themselves of their slaves, terminated in the adoption of the proposition.

— A squadron of vessels commanded by Admiral Modtagnies de la Roque sailed from Brest on the 7th instant. Its destination was unknown.

— It is certain that both France and England have protested against the demand of Austria to the indiscriminate admission of the whole of her possessions into the Germanic Confederation. It is even stated that those two Powers have communicated notes to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and that they are making every effort to bring it over to their opinion.

— Reports of Austrian aggression upon Switzerland and Italy excite uneasiness. The French Army in Rome is being reinforced.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 31st January, states that General Gemeau had threatened the city with martial law, for which various motives are adduced. The abdication of the Pope was very generally rumoured.

The *Times* correspondent of the same date writes:—

I believe that that the measures which the British Government has thought proper to originate, and which are, ere this, public with you, have been, through an indirect channel, communicated to the Vatican. They produce no sensation there, and may be said to be viewed with perfect indifference. The Church considers that it is playing a sure game, and that the number of titled conversions more than compensates it for the obstinacy of public opinion in general. It is now admitted that the conversion of Protestant England to the Roman Catholic faith is the object proposed, and the Propaganda says, the movement has been checked for a time, the impulse has been given, and that the future progress will equal railway speed. The only person, I am told, who is not pleased with the policy of the Vatican is Cardinal Antonelli. As the question was religious, not political, he could not constitutionally interfere, but it is but justice to his sagacity to say, that he disapproved not only the thing itself, but the manner in which it was carried out, and the great indifference exhibited to English feeling by the heads of the Propaganda, in whose department the matter lay.

The Ministerial crisis at Paris occasions serious alarm at the Vatican; and the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli have all their attention fixed in that direction. Should the French garrison be withdrawn, its place will be supplied with Austrian or Neapolitan troops; but if affairs in the north of Italy look threatening again, or an attempt at revolution be renewed in Naples, these auxiliaries must be recalled. The majority of the citizens of Rome find their interests so mixed up with those of the Pope, that they do not desire a change; but the Mazzini faction has energy and numbers sufficient to overpower it; and without foreign troops this Government cannot last. As to the provinces, they are ripe for revolution; and so little capable are the friends of order of protecting themselves, that only a few days since the bandit Passatore pillaged a large town in defiance of the Papal troops.

POLITICAL PERSECUTIONS IN NAPLES.

(From Correspondent of Daily News.)

I have a document of value before me which enables me to give a correct statement of the persecutions which have taken place since the re-action. Of one hundred and forty deputies, eighty-one are in various ways victims; twenty-four have been shut up in prison, unheard, for two years; and of the character of their prisons I refer to the work of Bailie Cochrane, who surely is not too partial a testimony; fifty-one are refugees, flying, not from a consciousness of crime, but fear of injustice. Three are hiding in the country; one, a man, whose

scientific fame is known in all parts of the world, the father of four sons who have died for independence, is reduced almost to a state of want: I allude to Capocci. Finally, one has been assassinated, and his assassin is a priest,—nay, a cavaliere. To continue my analysis of the sufferers. The twenty-four whom I reported in prison, as belonging to the "Unita Italiana," have heard the final award of their judges. On Saturday last sentence was pronounced as follows:—Settembrini, Agresti, and Fancitano, death; the ex-minister, Carlo Baron Poerio twenty years' galleys; Captains Nisco and Margarita, thirty years' galleys; Catalani, Velluci, and Bricco, twenty-five years' galleys; Pironti and Romeo, twenty-four years' galleys; Vallo, twenty years' galleys; Antonelli, Cavaliere, the Canon Erricello, De Simone, Tadesco, Dono, Caprio, Colombo, Cocozza, and Nordi, nineteen years' galleys; Caraffa, Pacifico, Torassa, Petera, one year's imprisonment; Mondella, fifteen days' ditto; Molincio, 500 ducats fine; Persico, Palotta, Muro, Guallieri, and De Giovanni, acquitted. Finally, Borella and Mezza, solitary confinement in irons for life. The publication of the sentences created a painful sensation throughout the city. At the intercession of friends the lives of the parties condemned to death have been spared.

Of persons of all ranks who have been thrown into the prisons of the capital for political offences since the 15th of May 1848, there are 500; and of those who have been accused in the provinces of capital offences, the number amounts to not less than 1500.

SWITZERLAND.

General Garibaldi had arrived, and was planning with Mazzini the expedition to Italy, to take place in the spring.

It is said the French Government has expressed its readiness to mediate between the confederation of Switzerland and Germany.

The British Government is reported very favourable to the Swiss or liberal side of the question.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—

"Letters from Geneva state that the Italian refugees place great hopes in the efforts making by Garibaldi to cause a rising in a part of Italy, in which he has recently penetrated. A great many of his former companions, who dispersed, after the taking of Rome by the French, are, it is said, only waiting the signal to range themselves under the banner of this adventurer, who has brought over ample store of arms, together with large subsidies."

The *Union* says of the famous loan of Mazzini:—"it is at Genoa that his success has been greatest. Piedmont has given him 627,000f.; the Roman States, 536,722f.; the Two Sicilies, 214,314f.; Lombardy, 516,363f.; the other petty States, 294,511f. The investigation into the Lyons plot has led to the traces of a vast conspiracy, which prepared a revolution at Naples and Rome. This discovery has led to some arrests at these two places."

GERMANY.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports that Austria and Russia entertain the idea of commencing hostilities against Italy and Piedmont, and these combined powers propose sending 100,000 men into the field. The fears that the rumours might prove true had caused a great stagnation in trade and in commerce.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, 12th February.

The Ministerial paper states, that Austria and Prussia intend to monopolize the military system, and to occupy the most important positions in Germany. An army of the two Powers will occupy the country from Radstadt to Dusseldorf, with its head-quarters at Mayence and Frankfort. The Ministerial paper adds, that this military Protectorate will make the question of the Central Executive a matter of secondary importance.

RUSSIA.

An enormous Russian army has been concentrated in an imposing and menacing position in the kingdom of Poland, and rumours of an important expedition are freely circulated among the various corps of that army.

The system of franking letters by means of stamps is being introduced into the Post-Office of Poland and Russia.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, January 24.

The Porte has addressed a note to the representatives of the foreign Powers, announcing that new disorders, which broke out at Samos on the arrival of M. Conemenos had obliged the Ottoman Government to resort to the extreme measure of placing the island in a state of siege. In consequence of this determination the coast harbours and landing places of Samos would be blockaded. The blockade, which Mustapha Pasha, commander of the troops at Samos, was specially commissioned to carry into effect, would commence twenty days after the date of the note (16 Rebi-ul-wel.) The Ministers of foreign Governments are therefore requested to notify to the shipping of their respective flags to quit the ports of Samos before the prescribed term, and not to break the blockade under penalty of incurring the repression to which vessels render themselves liable in such cases. French diplomacy is chiefly directed at this moment to check the influence which is being acquired by England in Egypt. For this purpose, General Aupick is urgent with the Sultan to proclaim the deposition of Abbas Pasha, the grandson of Mehemet Ali, under pretence of his being liable to fits of insanity; and a report on the state of the Viceroy's health is to be drawn up by physicians, and laid before the Divan with this object. M. de Lavalette is expected to replace General Aupick.

EGYPT.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, has left for Malta, with a party of friends, in his yacht Titania. This gentleman came from Cairo to Alexandria by land, in order to survey the country, and is very decided in his opinion to the expediency and great advantages of a rail-road between the two towns.

"One of the principal coach-makers of Paris," says the *Patrie*, "has just received an order from the Egyptian Government to build fifty diligence-omnibuses, for the transport of passengers across the Desert. These carriages, which are to be constructed on a new model, will combine comfort and solidity. The line which they will have to serve has been completely established, and the number of travellers which take this route to India considerably increases every year."

"Vienna, February 14.

"The latest news from Egypt have an extraordinary importance.

"The Porte has made categorical demands on the Viceroy, with which he has refused to comply. Instead of reducing his army to 20,000 men, the Viceroy has ordered new levies of 40,000 men for the land, and 15,000 for the sea force. He will resist the pretensions of the Sultan, if necessary, with arms."

UNITED STATES.

New York, February 4.

The official returns for the census of 1850 have been so far completed that a sufficiently correct estimate can now be made of the population of this country, as compared with what it was in 1840.

The white race numbers 19,879,211; the free coloured, 500,000; the slaves, 3,295,495; in all, 23,674,706 They are divided thus,—

	1850.	1840.
New England States.....	2,719,840	2,234,821
Middle Free States.....	8,070.037	6,924,33½
Western Free States.....	3,142,697	1,448,303
Total of Free States.....	13,932,574	9,707,456
Eastern Slave States.....	5,378,678	4,404,160
Western Slave States.....	4,198,273	2,218 367
Total of Slave States.....	9,576,901	7,222,527
District of Columbia.....	54,102	33,745
New Territories.....	111,129	
Total.....	23.674,706	16,963,728

Showing an increase in all classes of population (exclusive of Indians) of 6,710,978, or within a fraction of 40 per cent.

To ascertain the Federal representation two-fifths must be deducted from the slave population; and as the number of members in the House of Representatives is limited to 233, it follows that till the next census is taken in 1860 the ratio of representation will be one member for about every 94,000 inhabitants. During the past ten years the ratio has been one for every 70,680

Cotton Crop of the World.—The cotton crop greatly fluctuates in amount, from year to year, but during favourable seasons the subjoined number of parcels has been realised:—

Brazil,.....	lbs. 39,000,000
United States,.....	700,000,000
Egypt,.....	26,000,000
West Indies,.....	13,000,000
Africa, exclusive of Egypt,.....	48,000,000
India,.....	190,000,000
Rest of Asia,.....	195,000,000
Mexico, and South America, except Brazil,...	70,000,000
Elsewhere,.....	18,000,000
Total,.....	1,209,000,000

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich Islands feel the impulse that has raised the population of California from 15,000 or 20,000 to 200,000. Real estate at Honolulu, by the last accounts (Nov. 1850) was

in demand at prices far above what was ever known there before. The commerce of the port was rapidly increasing, and the wharfage accommodations were wholly inadequate to the demand.

Extract.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

A Bill to Prevent the Assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of Places in the United Kingdom. [Note.—The words printed in *Italics* are proposed to be inserted in Committee.]

Whereas by the act of the tenth year of King George the Fourth, chapter seven, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Pretesbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were by the respective acts of union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of Archbishops to their respective provinces, of Bishops to their sees, and of Deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law it was enacted, that if any person after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto authorised by law, should assume or use the name style, or title of Archbishop of any province, Bishop of any bishopric, or Dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds: and whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of Archbishop or Bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or Archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any Archbishop or Bishop recognized by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the See of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, or dioceses, is illegal and void, and the assumption of ecclesiasticale titles in respect thereof is inconsistent with the rights intended to be protected by the said enactment: and whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: Be it enacted therefore by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That,—

I. If, after the passing of this act, any person other than a person thereunto authorized by law in respect of an Archbishopric, Bishopric, or Deanery of the United Church of England and Ireland assume or use the name, style, or title of Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever), in the united kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province, of any Archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any Bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive with any Deanery, of the said United Church, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *one hundred pounds*, to be recovered as provided by the recited act.

II. Any deed or writing made, signed, or executed after the passing of this act, by or under the authority of any person, in or under any name, style, or title which such person is by the recited act and this act, or either of them, prohibited from assuming or using, shall be void.

III. Whereby any assurance, transfer, will, limitation, or declaration of use of trust, or other instrument, made or executed after the passing of this act, any real or personal property, or any profit or advantage to be had therefrom, is assured, given, or made applicable, or expressed or intended to be assured, given, or made applicable, directly or indirectly, for or towards the endowment or maintenance of any Archbishopric, Bishopric, or Deanery, intituled or in anywise designated or described as an Archbishopric, Bishopric, or Deanery of any city, town, or Place, territory or district in the united kingdom (except the Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, and Deaneries of the said United Church), or for any purposes connected with or referring to the maintenance or continuance of any Archbishopric, Bishopric, or Deanery (except as aforesaid) so intituled, designated, or described, or of the titular province, see, diocese, or limits thereof, or where by any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument, any real or personal property, profit, or advantage, or any power, authority, or discretion (whether for private or personal benefit, or for charitable or other purposes), to be exercised over or in relation to any real or personal property, or such profit or advantage as aforesaid, is assured, given, or vested, or expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, to or in any person by any name, style, or title of Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean, which by the recited act and this act, or either of them, such person is prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any person who in such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration, or other instrument is in anywise designated, mentioned, or referred to as being or claiming to be, or as being called or known or reputed to be Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean, under any name, style, or title, which such person is so prohibited from assuming or using, or to or in any other person therein described as chaplain or other subordinate of the person so designated, mentioned, or referred to, or to or in any person in anywise described by means of a reference to a name, style or title of which, by the said act and this act, or either of them, the assumption or use is prohibited, all the real or personal property, profit, or advantage aforesaid, or such estate or interest therein, as but for this enactment would have been in anywise applicable to any of the purposes aforesaid, or would have vested in or enured to the use of the person to or in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be assured, given, or vested, shall, without any office or inquisition found, vest in and enure to the use of her Majesty, and shall and may be disposed of and applied as her Majesty's shall be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct, whether such direction be to apply the same according and pursuant to the intents and purposes declared in and by the instruments herein-before mentioned or otherwise; and all such power, authority, and discretion as aforesaid, so far as the same but for this enactment might have been exercised by the person in whom the same is so expressed or intended to be vested, may be exercised by such persons and in such manner as her Majesty may be pleased by warrant under her sign manual to direct.

IV. Every person who may be liable to be sued for any penalty imposed by the recited enactment and this act, or either of them, shall in any suit or proceeding in equity in relation to any such assurance, transfer, will, limitation, declaration of use or trust, or other instrument as herein-before mentioned, or in relation to any secret or other trust, or other matter whatsoever, be compellable to answer upon oath, notwithstanding his liability to such penalty in the same manner as if no such liability existed: provided that no answer of such person in any such suit or proceeding as aforesaid, nor any matter disclosed or made known only by means of such answer, shall be admitted as evidence against such person in any action for the recovery of such penalty.

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand	2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice	3 „ „
On ditto at 3 „ „	4 „ „

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 3 months	7 per ct. per ann.
„ Commercial Bills		10 „ „
„ Loans on Government Notes		9 „ „
„ „ Goods, &c.		10 „ „

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	at	1*s.* 11½*d.*	per Rupee.
„ „ 3 „ „	„	1*s.* 11½*d.*	„
„ „ 2 „ „	„	1*s.* 11*d.*	„
„ „ 1 „ „	„	1*s.* 10¾*d.*	„
„ „ 1 day's „	„	1*s.* 10¾*d.*	„
„ Ireland 1 „ „	„	1*s.* 10½*d.*	„
„ Scotland 1 „ „	„		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	„		

N.B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight*. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid*.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities	½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd April 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. Sales.
Document Bill		2s. 0¾d.
Bank Rates		No quotation.
Ditto	3 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
Ditto	2 ditto	2s. 0⅝d.
Ditto	1 ditto	2s. 0⅝d.
Calcutta	60 days' sight	98¼.
Ditto	30 ditto	99.
Ditto	Sight	99¼.
Madras	30 days'	No quotation.
Ditto	Sight	No quotation.
China	60 days'	216 to 217 Nominal.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£2. 12s. 6d.
To Liverpool	£2. 15s. 0d.
To Clyde	£3. 0s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 11¼. per Candy Engagements.
To Calcutta Salt	Rs. 275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1000	6 per ct.	13 pm.
Oriental Bank	„	500	7 do.	18½ Disct.
Commercial Bank	„	500	7 do.	15 „
Agra Bank	„	500	8 do.	5 „
Apollo Press Co.	„	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 14,000
Colaba ditto	„	7,000	1,500 do	12,000
Colaba Land Co.	„	10,000	420 do	7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co.	„	500	None 63 dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	„	19.1.5.	No quotations.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 ℘ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 111	℘ 100	Siccas
5 „	Loan 1825-26	„ 101½	℘ 100	„
5 „	Loan 1829-30	„ 101½	℘ 100	„
5 „	Loan 1841-42	„ 2 Dis.	℘ 100	Co.'s
4 „	Loan 1832-33	„ 85	₹ 100	Siccas
4 „	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	„ 82½ to 82		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10. 8 as.	each
Bank of England Notes	„	10. 4 as.	per £
Spanish Dollars	„	220½	per 100
German Crowns	„	212	„
Sycee Silver	„	104⅛ to 104¼	p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	„	16. 5 as.	per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	„	15. 14 as.	„

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1851.

No. 179 of 1851.—Lieutenant C. Herbert, of the 18th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for a period of three years, on medical certificate.

No. 180 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint

Colonel G. Moore,
Mr. J. D. Inverarity, C. S.
Captain H. B. Turner, Engineers; and
Captain T. Gaisford, Artillery,

a Commission to enquire into the existing system of Public works, both as regards Superintendence and execution. Captain Gaisford will act also as Secretary.

All Departments in any way connected with public works are hereby required to correspond with the Commission, and to comply with any requisition for papers or information which the Commissioners may make.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1851.

No. 181 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made:—

5th Regiment N. I. I.

Jemedar Gunga Sing to be Subedar, Color Havildar Balane Soobanac, to be Jamedar, in succession to Subedar Major Joorawunsing, pensioned. ... ... } *Date of Appt.* 1st January 1851.

Jemedar Ram Sing Sing, to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Ittoojee Larr, to be Jemedar, in succession to Boodun Khan, pensioned. ... ... } Do. do. do.

Quarter Master Havildar Bhicah Sing, to be Jemedar, vice Sulluck Ram, pensioned. ... ... } Do. do. do.

No. 182 of 1851.—The following Orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major Hallum, dated Dapoolee the 28th February 1851, appointing Captain C. P. Leeson, to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Curtis, on leave or until further orders.

An order by Brevet, Lieutenant Colonel Blood, dated Bombay, the 16th March, 1851, appointing Lieutenant W. H. Sanlez, to act as Adjutant, and Quarter Master, to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, from the 16th instant, during such time as Lieutenant Cameron, may officiate as Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, at the Presidency.

No. 183 of 1851.—Captain R. C. Wormald, of the Artillery is appointed Commissary of Ordnance, at Kurrachee, vice Woosnam.

No. 184 of 1851.—Ensign T. J. Griffiths, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed an assistant to the Inam Commissioner.

No. 185 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to decide, that when sums retrenched, are afterwards admitted on re-audit, their amount shall be drawn for on Fresh abstracts, and entered in the Pay Master's Cash Accounts, and Disbursements, for the months in which paid, under the head of "retrenchments readmitted on Re-audit." a separate sheet of the Disbursements being added thereto, for this new head of account.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1851.

No. 186 of 1851.—The following Order is confirmed.

An order by Brigadier General A. Manson, C. B., dated Shikarpoor, the 27th February 1851, directing Major Shawe, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Shikarpoor and assume temporary Command of the District of Upper Scinde from the 1st instant, on the departure of Brigadier Derinzie.

No. 187 of 1851.—Captain C. D. Mylne, Acting Secretary to the Medical Board, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to sea on private affairs, for three months, from the date of his departure from Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1851.

No. 188 of 1851.—An Order by Major A. P. LeMessurier, dated Belgaum, the 6th March 1851, appointing Lieutenant Aitchison to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master, and Ensign Bowles as Interpreter to the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Winfield, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 189 of 1851.—Lieutenant A. W. Graham, of the 4th Regiment N. I., or Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherries, on Medical certificate.

No. 190 of 1851.—Ensign J. Clements of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years on Medical Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1851.

No. 191 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel G. P. LeMessurier, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 192 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Lester, Commandant of Artillery, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills for one Month, from the 15th instant.

No. 193 of 1851.—Captain M. M. Macdonald of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on Medical certificate.

No. 194 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, C. B., is appointed Chief Engineer from the date of the departure of Colonel Jervis to Europe.

No. 195 of 1851.—Lieutenant T. Thatcher, Acting Adjutant of the 3nd Belooch Battalion, is allowed leave of absence for three months from the 18th ultimo, to proceed to the Punjaub, on private affairs.

No. 196 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report that Lieutenant W. Pirie, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, has passed the prescribed examination, and is qualified as an Interpreter, in the Hindoostanee Language.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1851.

No. 38 of 1851.—Mr. Noaks, Midshipman, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one year, to proceed to Europe, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1851.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, has been allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett has been appointed to act for Mr. E. H. Townsend, as Revenue Commissioner Southern Division.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1851.

Sergeon E. T. Downes was appointed, on the 18th ultimo, Officiating Secretary to the Mint Committee, until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1851.

Lieutenant Black, 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent in Katteewar, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st proximo, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules to visit the Presidency and Mahableshwur, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1851.

The leave of absence on private affairs granted to Mr. Coxon, First Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, under date the 19th ultimo, is extended for the period of one day.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1851.

Dr. Haines assumed charge on the 7th instant of the duties of Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College.

Bombay Castle. 2nd April 1851.

Head Vaccinator Dulputram Muncheram, of the S. E. D. Guzerat, is attached to the Civil Department at Ahmedabad.

Vaccinator Juggonath Wishwanath, of the Civil Department Ahmedabad, to be Head Vaccinator of the S. E. D. Guzerat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1851.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station from Mr. Forbes on the 27th ultimo.

Azum Gunputrow Krishn, Moonsiff of Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for one year, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, is allowed leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical certificate, until the 23rd October 1851, under Section VI. of of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. H. Newton, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poonah, is allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month from the 16th instant, to proceed to Singhur, on private affairs.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach, received charge on the 26th ultimo, from Mr. Pelly, of the Adawlut at that Station.

Captain W. F. Cormack, Commanding Guzeral Provincial Battalion, is

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

allowed leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant, to proceed to the Deckan, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

(From the Bombay Government Gazette.)

INTERPRETATION ON SECTION VII. OF ACT III. of 1843.

It is hereby declared, that the words "the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut," found in Section VII. of Act III. of 1843, contracted as they appear to be with the words "a single Judge" in Section IV. of the same Act, mean a full Court of three Judges.

In re Arjunsungjy Melojy.
By the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut,
M. LARKEN, *Registrar.*

Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, 25th March 1851.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby intimated, that the Beacon on Kennery Island, the proposed erection of which was notified on the 15th July last, has been completed, and now forms a conspicuous object to Vessels making the Port from the Southward and South-Westward.

The Beacon is surmounted by a Staff, with a Ball at the upper end, which renders the object more easily distinguished.

By order of the Commander in Chief I. N.
F. G. BONE, Secretary.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, 2nd April 1151.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

27th Mar.—The E. I. Company's Pattamar *Bhima*, Moosajee Peerbhoy, Nacoda, from Gogo.

18th „ Schooner *Ceylon Merchant*, Majee Dossa, Nacoda, from Tankaria.

29th „ Barque *Albion*, J. Clark, Master, from China 2nd February and Singapore 20th February 1851.—Passengers—Hajee Mahomed and one Native Servant.

„ „ Ship *Armide*,, M. Lumley, Master, from Exmouth Gulf.

30th „ Barque *Alberta*, John Henson, Master, from Aden, 28th February.

„ „ Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, J. Rhodes, Master, from Surat, yesterday at 4 P. M. Passengers—Major Lynch and Lady, 29th Regiment N. I., Capcain Taylor, 18th Regiment N. I., and two children; Lieutenant Seymour, 2nd Cavalry, Lady, 2nd one child; Kristna Yittal Dowan, of His Highness the Guicowar and suite, and one hundred and forty Natives.

2nd April.—The B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Surat*, B. J. Church Master, from Suart 31st March.—Passengers—thirty Natives.

3rd „ The Colonial Steamer *Seaforth*, W. S. De Wans, Master, from Colombo 26th March, Cochin 26th March, and Goa 1st April 1851. Passengers—Mr. Orloff; three British Seamen belonging to the Ship *St. Clare* of Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

28th Mar.—Ship *Charles Forbes*, T. Dumayne, Master, to Canton, in China.

„ „ Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, J. Rhodes, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Several Natives.

„ „ Steamer *Bombay*, N. W. Haselwood, Master, to Kurrachee. Passengers—Captain McDowell, Lieutentant Carnegie, and thirty Natives.

29th „ Ship *Juliet*, T. Watson, Master, to Canton in China.

„ „ Ship *Hydroose*, Nadar Shah Nacoda, to Aden, Mecca, and Juda. Passengers—One hundred and seventeen Pilgrims.

30th „ Steamer *Phlox*, F. M. Ellis, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Several Natives.

„ „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Dwarka*, E. A. Fisher, Master, to Surat. Passengers—Major General Stavely, C. B., and Mrs. Stavely; Mrs. Granet and child; Captain Gordon, A. D. C.; Captain and Mrs. Compton and a Lady; A. Stewart, Esquire; Reverend Mr. Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Mileford and a Lady; and several Natives.

31st „ Ship *Amoy*, Thomas Cunningham Master, to Whampoa in China.

1st April.—Ship *Quintin Leith*, H. Fitzmorris, Master, to Canton in China

2nd „ The H. Company's Steamer *Snake*, Mr. Myers, Master, to Nogathana. Passengers—Mr. Malet, Secretary to Government.

3rd „ The E. I. Co.'s Steamer *Feroze*, J. W. Young, Master, to Suez, Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart, and three children, also a child of Captain Mylne's with three servants, one European and two Natives; Mrs. Devitre, and a European servant; L. A. Wallace, Esquire; two Female children of Dr. McKenzie's, with a European servant; Colonel G. Jervis; Mrs. Pottinger, and two children, with a European servant; Mrs. Eyre, and Miss Stiles; two children of Captain Waller's; with a European servant; Mrs. E. Evans; Captain and Mrs. Munbee; The Revd. Mr. and Mrs. W. Nagle; His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Jose Ferriera Pestana, and Lady; Major W. Case, H. M.'s 32nd Regt.; Mrs. Gardner, and a child, with a Native servant; R. F. Remington, Esq.; Mrs. Fraser; Peer Ibrahim Khan Bahadoo, and Syed Abdoolla, with a native servant; J. Kirwan, Esq.; Captain G. C. Kemball, 1st E. C. Lancers; Lieut. T. Anderson, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; Captain E. Evans; Captain W. E. D. Deacon, H. M.'s 61 Regt.; Lieut. R. Clancy, H. M.'s 98th Regt.; Lieut. Col. B. V. Derinzy; Dezor. Joquim de Azevedo Lima; Major C. Herbert, 18th Regt.; A. Paar, Esq.; Frank Sims, Esq.; G. F. R. Jervis, Esq.; Dr. Alexander Burn, and a child, with a native servant; W. Clerihew, Esq.; John Gavin, Esq; Lieut. Sandwith, 1st Fusiliers; T. H. Coles, Esq.; Lieut. Heathorn; C. H. Cameron, Esq; The Revd. G. A. F. Watson; Lieut. W. A. Pope, 1st Bengal Fusiliers; Captain E. Harvey; Captain D. Wilkie, 4th Regt. Bengal Army; Captain H. Ward, 33rd Regt. Bengal Army; Hormusjee Muncharjee, and four Parsee servants, to Aden; H. Rogers, Esq.; Ensign J. Clements; Ensign Clagett; Colonel G. P. LeMessurier; A Gentlemen, to Aden. *Second Class.*—A Gentleman; Mr. Daniel Ferriera Pestana; Mr. Francisco. Xavier Demotta; Mahomed Ally, Tayabally; and Moolchund Walljee, to Aden; Mr. G. Ponsonby, to Suez.

„ „ Ship *Fanny* Sillaman Adam, Nacoda, to Mecka, Juda, and Aden. Passenger.—One hundred and thirty-six Pilgrims.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary's Poona, on the 26th instant, by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher Senior Chaplain, Bombardier Frederick Wilmer, Horse Artillery, to Miss Anna Margaret Kavanagh.

At the Cathedral, on Monday, 31st March, by the Revd. F. J. Spring, Captain George Grenville Malet, 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart, to Miss Mary Maria Fleming Taylor, only child of the late Colonel John Taylor, of the Bombay Army.

At Christ Church, Byculiah, by the Revd. Mr. Gibson on the 29th March, Captain H. W. Evans, 9th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, to Caroline Leonora, daughter of John Penrice, Esq., of Witton House, Norfolk, and formerly Captain in the 15th Hussars.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 27th March, the wife of Mr. Honoris Cabral, of the Judges' Office, of a daughter.

At Dharwar, on the morning of the 23rd March, the wife of Mr. Joseph Jonathan Whittle, of the Collector's Office, of a son.

On Sunday, the 30th March, the Lady of Thomas Lowsen Jenkins, Esq., Barrister at Law, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lieut. and Quarter Master J. Sears, H. M. 69th Regiment, of a son.

Baboola Tank, on the 31st March, Mrs. Charles Stephens, of a son.

At Dharwar, on the 24th March, the wife of Captain G. Wingate of the Engineers, of twin daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 25th of January, at Aldourie, near Inverness, Etheldred St. Barbe. wife of C. E. Fraser Tytler of the Civil Service.

On the 18th March, at Bishop's College, Calcutta, James Fred. Lechmere, youngest son of the late H. W. K. Beyts, Esq., aged 15 years.

At Chatham, on the 19th February, Emily Guthrie, wife of Captain Wellman, H. M.'s 86th foot.

At Bombay, on the 30th instant, the wife of P. Cleary, Chief Inspector of Police, after a lingering illness of nearly two years, aged 25 years.

At Kurrachee, on Thursday the 20th, of consumption, aged 16 years, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Stewart, Quarter Master General's Department. Her hope was in the Lord.

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